The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO 1992 NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 45 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

A Scene of Excitement in the House.

Attempt to Press a Vote on the Reference of the Lecompton Constitution.

THE LECOMPTONITES IN THE MINORITY.

The House Still in Session at Midnight.

Williamson, the Refractory Witness, Purged of Contempt—What he Proposed to Testify.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 5.

The House is still in session—10 o'clock. They have been six hours engaged in calling the Yeas and Nays on motions to adojurn, calls of the House, &c., factiously moved by the Lecomptonites for the purpose of preventing a vote on HARRIS' motion to refer the Kansas Constitution, with instructions to investigate the facts.

This is a confession that the Lecomptonites are in the minority. Their efforts to buy up votes seem to be foiled, so far. They are beaten every time by a solid majority.

The present indications are that the reference proposed is inevitable. Such is the opinion of very shrewd Democratic authority.

It was stated to-day, on the authority of BIGLER, that DEWART, of Pennsylvania, had been arranged with, and that he and some others would eventually vote for Lecompton. DEWART'S steady resistance to-day is the best comment.

WILLIAMSON, the refractory witness, purged himself of his contempt to-day—answering all the questions put to him. He stated to the Committee that he knew nothing about the money paid last Winter for the modification of the Tariff, but that, if the Committee would go back to transactions of 1842 and 1846, he would show them where $700,000 of British gold and 80,000 French francs were expended to carry the Tariffs then passed by Democratic Congresses. The Committee said that they did not want any such information. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 5.

The Douglas Democrats and the Republicans have had no formal conference as to their course on the Kansas question; nor according to present indications is any conference probable. The movements of Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, in the House, to refer the President's Message to a Special Committee to be appointed by the Speaker, embodies the policy of the Douglas men. Should a resolution for that purpose be adopted, and the Speaker appoint a Committee unacceptable to the anti-Lecompton Constitution men, an effort it is said, will be made to set it aside, and elect one by ballot. The Republicans privately say that they will support such a movement, with a view to secure the best attainable end; while their votes will be given in favor of a proposition to re-refer the question of the formation of a Constitution to the people of Kansas.

The entire number of land warrants issued under the Bounty Land act of March, 1855, was 219,786, to satisfy which nearly twenty seven millions and a-half acres are required.

The Patent Bills recently introduced by Messrs. TAYLOR, of New-York, and CHAFFEE, and which were referred to the Committee on Patents, have been harmonized by these gentlemen, and will probably be reported to the House at an early day. The bill agreed upon proposes several important changes. It makes the office independent, increases the fees to meet the increased expenses; creates a Board of Examiners in Chief, in order to secure uniformity in granting letters patent; gives an appeal to the Chief Commissioner and makes his decision final; limits the time in which an interference can be made to two years, after which time it compels the parties to go into Chancery to take proof regularly in Court to test the rights of the parties; removes the restriction on foreigners, and makes all persons equal without regard to citizenship; allows no withdrawals, no additional improvements, no disclaimers, and no caveats; it compels the attendance of witnesses as in civil suits, and authorizes magistrates in all the States to take testimony. The design of the bill is to restrain the indiscriminate issue of patents, and at the same time protect inventors and the rights of the people.

The Case of J. B. Williamson—Lobbying for Lecompton—Gen. Walker at New-Orleans—U. S. Senator from Louisiana; &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 4, 1858.

The feature in the House of Representatives, to day, was the arraignment of J. B. WILLIAMSON, of New-York, at the bar, to answer for contempt in refusing to obey the Speaker's summons to him to appear before the Tariff Committee of Investigation. It seems that Mr. WILLIAMSON was actually kidnapped in your City, and hurried away from it by physical force. It was his purpose to sue out a writ of *habeas corpus*, and test the authority of the House of Representatives to take him in custody without "due process of law," but four officers seized him, and dragged him to the cars, absolutely refusing him even a moment's time to see counsel or advise with his friends. If there can be found any palliation for an outrage like this, I am greatly mistaken; and it is to be hoped that some one having the ability and means *will* test the question fully and fairly, whether an American citizen can be deprived of every guarantee of the Constitution and the Common Law, at the edict of a single branch of Congress. I know that it has been decided in the British Parliament, that in an investigation affecting the character of the fountain of law any and every right, privilege or immunity may be put in abeyance for the time. That is the British Parliamentary law, unquestionably; but I should like to hear some one answer successfully the proposition that British Parliamentary law is modified in the United States by and subordinate to the American Constitution, wherein it is provided that no person shall "be deprived of life, liberty or property, *except under due process of law*."

Mr. WILLIAMSON has repeatedly declared that he would under no circumstances yield to the demands of the House so far as to reveal anything of his private business. He expected, of course, to be subjected to the penalty of the infamous law "to compel testimony," which a panic-stricken and cowardly Congress passed a year ago, in their unsuccessful effort to bend your correspondent to their will. But he was disposed to test the law, and see whether it would be enforced. As he declares that he is in possession of no facts of any value to the pending investigation, I had hoped he would try whether the House would venture to enforce their statutory bugbear,—for I have a suspicion that, whenever they find on their hands a resolute, determined man, who has grit enough in him to defy their exercise of unjust power, *they* will yield, and evade the necessity of having tested their ricketty enactments, as they did in the case of your humble servant.

Hon. JOHN COCHRANE boldly accepted the issue tendered to-day by the advocates of Congressional despotism, and denounced the outrage upon his constituent in fitting terms. Various parties on the other side of the question, however, were so fierce in their zeal after the refractory witness' blood, that he yielded somewhat,—and to-night there is a probability that he will back down altogether, especially as he is satisfied that the Courts of this District will obey whatever is understood to be the command of power.

The present is a fitting time to review the law of last session, and see whether it is calculated to do good or evil. It seems to me to be clear that its fruits are all evil. It is based on a violation of the constitutional rights of a citizen, and its effect will be to enable bad men to slander with impunity and without responsibility, and to lead every witness, who is not base enough to perjure himself when pressed, to run away. This latter point presents its most serious practical defect, after all—a defect which alone should be sufficient to erase it from the statute books.

The continual lobbying of members of the Cabinet with Anti-Lecompton Democrats in Congress is exciting both indignation and disgust. A sorry compliment it is to Messrs. A. & B., to have a Cabinet officer publicly declare his belief that those gentlemen are in the market, by taking them by the ear in the Hall of Representatives, and plying the "arguments" which are expected to induce them to change their convictions of duty, and vote against the clearly-expressed will of their constituents. A personal friend, in private, might take such a liberty; but a member of the Government to do it, unblushingly, in open day, and in the Capitol itself, displays a moral obtuseness on the part of the advocate equaled only by the insult to the object of his attack.

Again has your correspondent's foreshadowings been vindicated by the refusal of the Government to give General WALKER a trial at New-Orleans, a fitting commentary upon the charges preferred against them by the General in his Mobile speech. You will remember that weeks ago I assured you that if WALKER was put upon trial, he would convict the President of complicity with his fillibuster plans, and for that reason expressed the belief that he would not get the trial. Stipendiary presses may deny it as they will, the day must come when the chief facts upon this point presented in General WALKER'S speech will be so substantiated that few can be found incredulous enough to doubt them.

I understand, by letters from Louisiana, that it is in contemplation in the Legislature of that State to choose a United States Senator to succeed Mr. BENJAMIN during the present session. There are in that body 32 Slidell Democrats, 38 Americans and Anti-Slidell or indedenpent Democrats. The Americans, strange to say, are represented to be unanimously in favor of the election of Mr. SOULE, and it would not be surprising therefore if we hear soon that he has been chosen. In such an event, it would be more difficult than ever for Mr. SLIDELL to resign his seat for the mission to Paris, because his successor would be assuredly taken from the western part of the State, which would prevent Mr. S. from insuring the filling of the vacancy with any one entirely acceptable to him and his friends.

Ex Mayor COLLINS, of Tuolumne, Cal., a Commercial Agent of the United States in Russia, is now here, and it is hoped that information which he has in his possesion to lay before the Secretary of State may lead to the negotiation of a treaty which will open a valuable trade between California and the Amoor River. S.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE ...WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 5.

The Senate is not in session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 5.

On motion of General QUITMAN, a resolution was adopted calling on the President to communicate the number of soldiers engaged in the late war with Great Britain, and in the Indian wars at the same period; also, a statement showing a proximate estimate of the expenditure of extending them the benefits of the revolutionary pension laws.

This information is desired preliminary to action on the bill pending for that purpose.

The House was engaged in consideration of the resolution as to whether Mr. CAMPBELL do have further time to take testimony in the Ohio Contested Election case.

After a call of the House, in order to procure a full attendance, the question was taken on the amendment proposed by the minority of the Election Committee, that Mr. CAMPBELL, the sitting member, and Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, the contestant, be allowed forty days to take supplementary testimony, and it was rejected by 13 majority.

The resolution of the majority of the Committee, that it is inexpedient to allow further time to take testimony, as asked by the sitting member, was adopted by 19 majority.

The Speaker laid before the House the following amended answer of J. D. WILLIAMSON, that presented yesterday being unsatisfactory. It is addressed to the Speaker of the House:

SIR: In answer to the question propounded to me by the House, I would most respectfully state, that when the subpœna was served upon me, summoning me before your Select Committee, I consented to appear, and prepared to do so, but being under heavy bonds in New-York, not to leave the Jail limits of that City, I called upon the Sheriff and told him I had been summoned to appear before the Committee, and desired that my bonds should not be forfeited during my absence. He replied, that if I left the city voluntarily my bonds would be forfeited, and my pledges of faith broken—but if my attendance was compelled, it was his opinion, as well as that of my attorney, that my bail would not suffer loss. Upon this advice I acted, supposing it was right, and never knowing, or intending to commit any contempt of your honorable body. I would cheerfully, and without hesitation, have appeared before the Committee, and answered all questions put to me touching the investigation they were pursuing, had it not been for the restraints thrown around me in New-York. I now hold myself in readiness to answer all such proper questions as the Committee may put to me."

Mr. STANTON remarked that the witness had appeared before the Committee and answered, very promptly, and without equivocation, every question propounded. As to whether he answered correctly, it was for the country to judge, and on Mr. STANTON'S motion WILLIAMSON was discharged from custody.

The President's Kansas Message was then considered.

Mr. GROW called attention to the fact that while the President transmitted a copy of the Minnesota Constitution and official returns of the election, making no recommendation concerning its admission as a State, he sent in a copy of the Lecompton Constitution with no returns—but with a recommendation that Kansas be admitted under that instrument. The President's Message, instead of communicating any desirable information, abounds in epithets and slanders against the people of Kansas. Mr. GROW gave way to

Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, who withdrew the resolution he had previously submitted, and introduced another, with the view of obtaining information. If they were to believe the opinion expressed by gentlemen on all sides of the Chamber, this was one of the most momentous questions ever presented to the consideration of Congress. Intimations had been thrown out here, and at the other end of the Capitol, that the decision of this question might perhaps result in precipitating events disastrous in an eminent degree to the character and welfare of the country. If this expression of opinion rested on any idle-founded existing state of facts, it was necessary that the country should know what they are. When a navigator was about to embark on a voyage, it was important for him to ascertain his departure. If we are about to enter on a new order of things, let the world, the country, and history know the facts in which this order of things is to be initiated. There is a wide diversity of opinion relative to existing affairs in Kansas. Allegations have been made of fraud, corruption, outrage, and infamy which, if true, and gentlemen by their action indorse what has been done, they become accessories after the fact, in perpetuating those frauds. It was due to themselves, and to those whom they represent, and due to those who are to come after them, and to the world, that the facts should be obtained in an authoritative form. What possible objection could there be to inquire into the facts. The truth has never harmed anybody on a great public question of this character. There should be a call for information from all the sources where it can be obtained. He trusted no gentleman would attempt to precipitate a vote on a question which lies at the bottom of the subject of the admission of Kansas until they shall obtain all the facts connected with the origin of the Lecompton Constitution, and facts which have transpired since its formation, so far as they can affect the propriety of the admission of Kansas into the Union. He asked for no facts not directly pertinent to the question. It had been said in some quarters, that the effect of such a call would be to delay action and add to the prevailing excitement in the country. His call was not to effect delay, but to hasten the work they were to do. Who were anxious to take this fearful leap in the dark, when they could have the facts before them to light their path? He did not propose a call for information on all that has occurred there, for he held in his hand a statement which satisfied him that there ought to be an investigation. He sent up to be read a letter from ex-Secretary STANTON.

Mr. LETCHER raised the point of order that Mr. GROW could not farm out the floor to Mr. HARRIS.

Mr. GROW yielded the floor altogether to the last named gentleman.

Mr. STANTON'S letter was then read. In it he says, among other things, that, on their arrival in Kansas, both he and Gov. WALKER supposed the question of Slavery was the only cause of contention, and that they treated this as the chief subject of difference. He soon found, however, that this view was altogether too limited. It did not reach the true ground of the controversy. Mr. STANTON then proceeds to speak of the complaints of the great mass of the people concerning the local government forced on them by fraud and violence, and their utter want of confidence in the controling, unscrupulous partisans who had falsified the returns, and who sought to undermine both him and the Governor because they rejected the Oxford returns, &c.

Mr. HARRIS remarked that in addition to this he might read a letter from Ex-Gov. WALKER of similar import. It was quite remarkable the great diversity of opinion which exists between the Executive and those who derived their appointment from him to administer the affairs of Kansas. How then could it be supposed that the people of the country would be united on this question? He concluded by submitting a resolution that the President's Message and the Lecompton Constitution be referred to a Select Committee of fifteen, to be appointed by the Speaker, with instructions to inquire into all facts connected with the formation of the said Constitution, and the laws under which the same originated, and into all the facts and proceedings which have transpired since the formation of the Constitution, and whether it is satisfactory to the legal voters of the Territory—the Committee to have power to send for persons and papers.

The Speaker said that Mr. HARRIS could offer his resolution only as an amendment to Mr. HUGHES' motion to refer the Message to a Select Committee of thirteen.

Mr. HARRIS believed the ruling of the Speaker correct, and, in order to at once ascertain the fate of his resolution, moved the previous question.

Mr. STEPHENS in vain appealed to Mr. HARRIS to withdraw the motion, and then moved a call of the House.

Mr. CLINGMAN moved an adjourament.

Cries of "Let's take the question," mingled with vociferations, "No! no!"

Great disorder prevailed.

A VOICE—"Go it boys, the fight's commenced. Ha! ha!"

The House, by yeas and nays, first voted down the motion to adjourn, and then a motion to adjourn till Monday. Both parties were evidently nerved for the fight. Somebody on the Democratic side moved an adjournment till Tuesday.

Mr. CLINGMAN—"We are getting into a snarl. I move an adjournment."

Mr. CAMPBELL, amid confusion, proposed that the several propositions for adjournment be withdrawn, and that the House come to a direct vote on the pending propositions respecting the Message.

This was received with laughter, and cries of "No, no;" "You can't steal a march on us in that way," and "That is the very thing we want to avoid."

Mr. KEITT moved an adjournment.

Mr. STANTON raised a point of order.

Mr. COBB asked to be excused from voting, and also that the question be determined by yeas and nays.

Mr. WARREN, this being Friday, moved that the private calendar be taken up. [Laughter.]

The confusion was great, members standing in all parts of the hall.

The Speaker asked them to please come to order, and knocked with his gavel till they did so.

Cries of "Call the roll."

A motion was made from the Democratic side for an adjournment, the Republicans impatiently demanding the yeas and nays on that question.

Mr. SEWARD, in a loud voice, said, "It's too late."

Cries of "Order," "Order."

The motion to adjourn was negatived by 14 majority.

The Speaker announced the pending question to be the excuse of Mr. COBB from voting.

Mr. HOUSTON—That being an important question I move for a call of the House. [Laughter.] It involves the fate of the country.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Maine, called Mr. HOUSTON to order.

Mr. LETCHER asked to be excused from voting on the question to excuse Mr. COBB from voting. [Laughter.]

After similar proceedings, and the confusion continuing, Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, asked whether it would be in order to move that when the House adjourns, it adjourn to meet in the old hall. [Laughter.] He thought that the majority of this House would willingly go back, being satisfied with this experiment.

The Speaker said that the motion was not now in order.

Mr. JONES gave notice that he should make it when in order.

The House, at 5½ o'clock, again refused to adjourn, by a majority of 21. Some of the members paired off for dinner.

Mr. CAMPBELL again asked whether it would be in order for him to move his compromise that all other questions be withdrawn, and that the House come to a direct vote on the propositions to refer the Message. [Laughter.]

The Speaker thought it was hardly in order.

Another motion to adjourn was negatived.

Mr. WARREN moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. [Laughter.]

Many gentlemen on the Democratic side asked to be excused from voting, while some would not vote at all.

Mr. LEITER wished to know whether it would be in order to excuse them all in a lump. [Laughter.]

The Speaker replied negatively.

Mr. SEWARD wanted to make a few remarks.

Cries of "Go on," "Go on," "Hear him," "Hear him," but objections were interspersed.

Mr. WARREN said that after Mr. LEITER'S suggestion Democrats would be justified in not voting.

The house continued disorderly, not one half of its members being in their seats.

A gentleman in the crowd wished to know whether he could move that a daguerreotypist be sent for to take a view of the scene. [Laughter.]

The Speaker said it would not be in order exactly, at this time. [Merriment.]

A VOICE—"How in the d——s name can they take pictures by gas-light?"

"Ha! ha! ha! ha!" all over the House.

Various questions, principally relating to an adjournment, were then determined negatively by Yeas and Nays.

Several clerks broke down in calling the roll, and as often inexperienced subordinates were dispatched to their relief.

Members were continually going out to, and coming in from, lunch, and some were eating at their seats.

"Come," said one, "let's adjourn—what's the use of continuing this farce?"

Another replied—"I'll bring my bed and stay here till Monday before I give way to the Lecomptonites."

A VOICE—Good for you!

Seven o'clock—Both parties still determinedly hold out.

Mr. FLORENCE wanted to know if the morning hour had expired? [Laughter.]

The yeas and nays were continually taken, principally on motions to adjourn.

Mr. MILES asked, and was excused from voting.

The Yeas and Nays were taken to settle the question.

Mr. PHILIPS moved a reconsideration of that vote, and to lay that motion on the table. [Laughter.]

To determine whether the question should be taken by Yeas and Nays, Tellers were appointed to take a vote, and 37 voted in the affirmative.

Mr. KEITT—I demand a count.

Vociferations, "Let's have it." "Let's have it."

A VOICE from the Republican side—"We give it up."

Mr. KEITT—I don't. I demand a count.

Mr. CRAIGE, of North Carolina, thought they had better have a call of the House.

The Tellers reported that none of the members had voted in the negative.

Mr. KEITT—Then there is no quorum.

A VOICE—Yes there is, but gentlemen will not vote.

The Speaker said it was not necessary there should be a quorum to call the yeas and nays.

Mr. WARREN generally agreed with the Speaker, but must now appeal from his decision and demand the yeas and nays. [Laughter.]

The Speaker said Mr. WARREN could not appeal, as an appeal was already pending.

Cries of "Good!" and laughter.

The Yeas and Nays continued to be taken on trivial motions from the Democratic side.

Mr. WARREN suggested, as they had been so long engaged on Kansas, they had better do a little for his State, Ar-kansas.

Loud laughter followed this, amid which Mr. WARREN was called to order from the Republican side.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Maine, thought hey had better first dispose of Kansas by referring the President's Message.

Mr. KEITT and others called him to order.

The Speaker endeavored to calm the confusion, and requested gentlemen to take their seats.

Mr. CLAY—Suppose a gentleman occupies another's seat, what then?

THE SPEAKER—He can be ousted.

Mr. LETCHER inquired whether it could be done by legal process. [Laughter.]

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, appealed to the Republicans for the liberty to speak for an hour. He said if this privilege was denied his personal popularity would be sacrificed. [Laughter.]

Among the questions voted on was a motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the House excused Mr. MILES from voting; on the motion to excuse Mr. GARNETT from voting on the motion to excuse Mr. LETCHER from voting; and on the motion by Mr. SEWARD to lay on the table the appeal by Mr. STANTON from the decision of the Speaker, that a motion to adjourn till Monday may be entertained for a second time.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, rose to a privileged question, saying that the heat from above was blistering his head, which is bald, and he asked unanimous consent to wear his handkerchief over it. [Excessive laughter.]

Mr. FLORENCE, whose head is also bald, objected, causing renewed laughter.

Ten o'clock—Several members asleep and the galleries thinning out.

Mr. FLORENCE wanted to know when the morning hour would expire? [Laughter.]

A VOICE—In two hours.

On excusing Mr. WARREN from voting, no quorum voted, although one was present.

Mr. BARKSDALE asked whether it was in order to take a recess.

Two unsuccessful motions were then made to adjourn. On the last one only fifteen members voted in the affirmative, and ninety-six in the negative. Not a quorum.

Mr. GEORGE TAYLOR hoped that the members would give up their factious opposition, and allow a vote on the reference of the message to be taken.

Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, at 11 o'clock, moved a call of the House, which was ordered by 142 against 19.

POSTSCRIPT.

FIVE O'CLOCK, A. M.

Desperate Fist Fight on the Floor of the House.

Encounter Between Messrs. Keitt of South Carolina and Grow of Penn.

Keitt Knocked Down by Grow.

A General Melee—Quiet with Difficulty Restored

FURTHER DIFFICULTIES APPREHENDED.

The House Still in Session at 4 o'clock.

Mr. WARREN at midnight moved an adjournment. Negatived by 76 against 102.

The House resumed the call of the House.

Mr. BOYCE called for the regular order of business.

The Speaker said, technically speaking, the morning hour had not arrived.

Mr. BOYCE pointed to the clock, which indicated 12½. [Laughter.]

The sofas were occupied by sleepers, while other members were sleeping in their chairs.

The names of absentees were called, and the yeas and nays taken on excusing each of them. These proceedings were occasionally interrupted by motions to adjourn.

Mr. DAVIS of Mississippi, unacceptably proposed by way of variety that the House have a few speeches.

Mr. GROW objected.

The proceedings were exceedingly dull, about one-tenth of the members being either asleep or nodding in their seats,—a few were smoking cigars, and others going to and coming from the refreshment rooms.

Mr. QUITMAN had a proposition to make. It was now manifest that all this contest would come to no practical result. He had no authority to speak for his friends, but he suggested they come to the understanding that all motions subsequent to the previous question shall be withdrawn.

Just at this point, the House was thrown into the most violent excitement, and a fearful scene of confusion took place.

Mr. GROW was walking down the aisle on the Democratic side of the hall, when Mr. KEITT and a friend approached him. A squabble quickly took place between Mr. GROW and Mr. KEITT. Mr. KEITT struck Mr. GROW, when the parties were separated by friends. They then exchanged words in an evidently excited and menacing manner, when Mr. KEITT again dealt a blow at Mr. GROW, the latter knocking him down. The respective friends of both parties rushed to the rescue. Various members on each side engaged in the fight, which took place in the area fronting the Clerk's desk.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, was conspicuous among the Republicans dealing heavy blows.

The Speaker loudly and imperatively demanded order, and called on the Sergeant-at-Arms to interfere.

That functionary carrying his mace of office together with his assistants, hurried to the scene and crowded into the thickest of the fight, in which at least a dozen members were engaged.

Some minutes elapsed before this truly fearful contest was quieted.

The members having reluctantly returned to their seats, there was a dead calm in comparison with the scene just enacted.

Mr. QUITMAN proposed that they now adjourn, and take the question on the reference of the Kansas Message on Monday at 1 o'clock.

Emphatic and general responses from the Republican side, "No," "No," "No."

The confusion began to break out afresh, when the Speaker said he would direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to put under arrest those who disregarded the order of the House.

Mr. CAMPBELL said he foresaw that disagreeable feelings would result here from the exciting questions connected with Kansas.

Mr. BARKSDALE—I call the gentleman to order.

Mr. CAMPBELL wished the gentleman from Mississippi (BARKSDALE) to know that he (CAMPBELL) was his peer.

A member of Congress, who was witness to the difficulty in the House between Mr. GROW and Mr. KEITT, gives the following particulars:

Mr. GROW objected to Mr. QUITMAN'S making any remarks. Mr. KEITT said, "If you are going to object return to your own side of the House." Mr. GROW responded, "This is a free hall and every man has a right to be where he pleases" Mr. KEITT then came up to Mr. GROW and said, "I want to know what you mean by such an answer as that." Mr. GROW replied, "I mean just what I say. This is a free Hall and a man has a right to be where he pleases." Mr. KEITT—(taking Mr. GROW by the throat)—said, "I will let you know that you are a d—d Black Republican puppy." Mr. GROW knocked up his hand, saying, "I shall occupy such place in this hall as I please, and no nigger driver shall crack his whip over me." Mr. KEITT then again grabbed Mr. GROW by the throat, and Mr. GROW knocked his hand off, and Mr. KEITT coming at him again, Mr. GROW knocked him down. The fight took place at twenty minutes to two o'clock.

Further difficulties are apprehended.

Three o'clock—The House is still voting by Yeas and Nays, to excuse absentees.

Mr. QUITMAN wished to make a proposion, with the view of ending this unprofitable contest.

Objections were made, but were afterwards withdrawn.

Mr. QUITMAN'S proposition read that all motions now pending, since the call for the previous question on the amendment of Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, shall be withdrawn, and that a vote shall then be taken on the demand for the previous question, and if carried, the House will then adjourn till Monday, and at 1 o'clock on that day a vote shall be taken on the main question.

Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, hoped the proposition would be adopted, as it embraced everything gentlemen could ask for.

Mr. COBB said no man had a right to compromise his position without consulting him.

Mr. STANTON thought the proposition just and hoped it would be agreed to unanimously.

Mr. PHILLIPS said as the proposition was for a vote to be taken to-night he objected.

The Speaker said he could not entertain the proposition without unanimous consent, and this was denied.

Four o'clock—The House has just refused to adjourn. There is no immediate prospect of a vote being taken on any of the questions connected with the Kansas Message.

Fire in Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Friday, Feb. 5.

The stores on the corner of Woodward and Jefferson avenues, occupied by CAMPBELL & LUIN, dry goods, SCHLOSS & BROTHERS, and A. AMBERG, clothing dealers, were partially consumed by fire early this morning. Probably the total loss will be from $40,000 to $50,000. Nearly all covered by insurance.

Rumored Negro Insurrection in Arkansas.

TWO SETTLEMENTS ATTACKED—MANY LIVES REPORTED LOST.

CHICAGO, Friday, Feb. 5.

A rumor comes to us from Fayetteville, Arkansas, that a fearful insurrection had occurred near that place, said to have been incited by two white men. The negroes are represented to have attacked two settlements, killing twenty-three persons, burning houses and killing cattle. The insurrection was finally subdued by the organization of a force of volunteers, who killed seven, and captured eighteen of the insurrectionists. The truth of the rumor was doubted.

From the St. Louis News, Feb. 2.

Some individual (whose credibility is not increased by the fact that his name is "John Brown") writes to us from Fayetteville, Arkansas, under date of the 23d ult., giving an account of what, if he is to be believed, was a fearful insurrection near that place. The insurrection, our correspondent states, was incited by two men, DODDS and TRIMBLE, from Kansas. The negroes attacked two settlements, killing twenty-three persons, among whom were the families of Mr. CUPPS, Mr. STARKMAN, Mr. WILLIFORD, Major BROOKES, and Mr. P. R. SMITH; killing stock and burning dwellings as they passed along. The insurrection was finally crushed by a party of volunteers under Mr. THOMAS GUNTER, who met the negroes, attacked and routed them, killing seven, and capturing nineteen.

Such is the narrative. It may be true, and it may be not, we are inclined to think it is *not* true.

Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bay State Mills.

REPORT OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE—THE CORPORATION TO BE DISSOLVED.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 5.

The stockholders of the Bay State Mills held a meeting to-day, at which the report of the Investigating Committee was read by the Chairman, Mr. R. J. B. CROWNINSHIELD.

The report makes over four newspaper columns, embracing a detailed history of the Company, and its connection with Messrs. LAWRENCE, STONE & Co. Mr. LAWRENCE, as Treasurer, received a salary of $5,000 per annum, and the firm a commission of two and a half per cent. on all their sales. The entire amount of their commissions from 1848 to 1857 from the Bay State Company alone was over $335,000, besides doing a large commission business for the Middlesex, Pemberton and New-England Worsted Companies. Their aggregate commissions for the year 1856 amounted to nearly $95,000. On the failure of the firm they owed the Bay State Company nearly $327,000, of which, with the exception of $87,000 paid on *account* of the Tariff Bill, no trace can be discovered. The report says:

"This large sum of money has been taken from the Company by its confidential agent, of whom the Treasurer was one, without the knowledge, consent or even suspicion of the Directors, and the facts have been carefully and studiously concealed from them, and it has been appropriated to their own use in such a manner as they have seen fit Whatever that application may have been, or however they may have fondly or foolishly hoped or intended to have made it good at some future day, does not change the nature of their acts, which can be characterized only as fraudulent, criminal misconduct, an appropriation to their own use of the property of a too confiding company by its agents, appointed and munificently compensated to guard and watch over its interests and manage its most important concerns."

The report alluding to the tariff disbursement says:

"What shall be said, however, of the large sum of $87,000 of money, which in effect forms a part of that so taken from us and from others, which was applied to the procuring of the passage of the last tariff; that pansces which was to cure all our evils? Is that application such as to commend it to our approval or to that of the public? It is true that we know not with certainty where it went, or how it was applied, if we except some $8,000 which was spent for publications, newspaper articles and the like. Of the balance, we know that it has gone, and we know one person by whom it was disbursed. We know that there were at one time certain memoranda in the possession of our agents, which would, it is supposed, explain in part this mystery, but they have disappeared. While we have figures for matters which do not appear objectionable—the diffusion of light, of information and arguments—there is a careful omission of anything which would show what became of the balance of the money. This gives rise to disagreeable suspicions that it must have gone for purposes which would not bear exposure, and which needed to be hidden and concealed. Was it employed in costly entertainment at Washington, given to those supposed to be able to influence legislation there? Was it expended in the employment of a corps of lobby members, hangers-on to the skirts of members of Congress to worry them into giving votes in favor of such measures as might be supposed favorably to affect their interests? or was it employed for still darker and more objectionable purposes? We only know that one of the firm, Mr. STONE, has told us that while he was at Washington, laboring diligently and with all his might to diffuse information, by all lawful means, to persuade Congress into the passage of a tariff which would prove less onerous and more advantageous to the woolen interests, which have long been depressed, he was told that if he hoped for success it would be necessary for him to adopt quite another course of measures, and to be less scrupulous than he was in the use of the means at his disposal; that letters were written home, saying that some other agent—one of a more pliable temper—must be employed; and that, in consequence thereof, he was withdrawn and another member of the firm was sent on to represent them, and who, as he supposed, paid out and disbursed, or controlled, the application of the rest of the money. So our money went without our knowledge or consent. We have no accounts of it, and are not able to tell how much of it was ours, and how much belonged to others. We are not assured that it even did go for the tariff. It is hinted that it did not. There is a darkness about it that we cannot penetrate. Perhaps it may be better that it should not. There might be brought to light matters which it would be disagreeable *to some people* to have exposed. We are told that whatever was done, was done with the best intentions and for our good. If that much vaunted tariff shall prove beneficial to the woolen manufacturing interest, we have the satisfaction of contemplating that had we not been stifled by our friends before the day dawned, we too, might have tasted its good fruits.

The report was accepted and a vote passed to dissolve the corporation and close up its affairs.

News by the Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 5.

The mail from all points, as late as due, is to hand.

The ship *Snow Squall*, from Rio de Janeiro on the 24th ult., had arrived at New-Orleans. She reports that the financial crisis was beginning seriously to affect business there, and that a panic had broken out similar to that in Europe.

The Bank of Brazil was discounting to the extent of its ability, and there were loud calls daily on the Government for assistance, from which it would appear that a suspension of the Bank charter was contemplated.

Business of all kinds was at a stand-still, especially in Coffee, for which the principal export buyers were demanding a reduction of four or five hundred reis, but holders were firm.

Freights were dull, and there were 156 vessels in port, including 40 American—most of the vessels were idle.

The *Western Continent*, from New-York for California, had arrived at Rio leaky.

Arrived at New-Orleans, *S. R. Mallory*, from Liverpool *vid* Key West; *Westmoreland*, from Philadelphia; *Toulon*, from New-York.

A Committe of citizens of Mobile have forwarded a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, with resolutions, demanding that Commodore PAULDING be tried by a court-martial; also, containing the charges and specifications on which he should be tried.

The United States sloop-of-war *Falmouth* was at Rio. There is no general news of importance.

In the Louisiana Senate notice had been given of the introduction of a bill to import 5,000 negroes from the Coast of Africa.

Joint resolutions had also been introduced denouncing the acts of Commodore PAULDING, and instructing Senators, and requesting the representatives in Congress to cause the views expressed to be carried into effect.

From Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Feb. 5.

Leavenworth, Kansas, papers of the 30th ult., say that Gen. STICKELL, the Commissioner appointed by the President to audit the claims of citizens who have sustained losses during the Kansas difficulties, has allowed the claims, amounting to nearly $400,000.

The Board of Commissioners appointed by the Legislature, are now in session at Leavenworth, engaged in taking testimony relative to the election frauds.

Resumption of Specie Payments by the Baltimore Banks.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb. 5.

The Presidents of the Banks in this city held a meeting and resolved to resume specie payments. All the Banks are now paying specie.

Navigation Westward.

OSWEGO, Friday, Feb. 5.

The schooner *Lucinda*, from Toronto, with flour and skins, is now off the harbor, and will be up to port soon.

Non-Arrival of the Arabia.

SANDY HOOK, Friday, Feb. 5—10 P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool, fully duly here.

The wind is N. N. W., and is blowing hard and increasing.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 5.

No. 159.—Charles McNucker *vs.* Franklin Perin. Motion to dismiss argued.

No. 56.—H. H. Day *vs.* The Union India Rubber Company. Argument continued for both parties.

Fire at Evansville, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Dec. 5.

The starch factory of H. W. LAGOW & Co., at Evansville, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $12,000; insurance, $8,000.

Michigan Legislature.

DETROIT, Friday, Feb. 5.

The extraordinary session of the Michigan Legislature adjourned on the 3d inst. The Swamp Land, Judicial, and Loan Bills are among the important measures passed. Joint resolutions instructing our representatives in Congress to vote for the Homestead law and certain harbor improvements, and to oppose the Lecompton Constitution, and the further extension of Slavery, were also passed.

Explosion of the Steamboat Col. Crossman.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Feb. 5.

The steamboat *Col. Crossman*, from New-Orleans to St. Louis, burst her boiler a mile above New-Madrid, Mo., last evening, and then caught fire and burned to the water's edge. She had on board two hundred passengers, and twenty five to fifty of them are reported to be lost. Among the saved are the Captain, mate and five ladies. This is all the particulars we have as yet.

Weather Reports.

NEW-YORK, Friday 2 P. M.—Barometer, 29.8 inches. Ther. 35°. Wind W. N. W. Cloudy.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No 21 Wall-street.

Places.	Time Feb. 5	Wind.	Ther.	Remarks.
Eastport, Me	A. M.	W.	16°	Clear.
Calais, Me	A. M.	N. W.	12°	Clear, pleasant.
St. John N.B.	A. M.	N. N. W.	15°	Clear.
Sackville	A. M.	N. W.	14°	Clear.
Halifax, N. S.	A. M.	S. W.	26°	Cloudy.
Bangor, Me	A. M.	N. W.	26°	Splendid day.
Portland Me	A. M.	N.	26°	Clear.
Springfield, Ill.	A. M.	N.	16°	Clear.
Janesville, Wis.	A. M.	N. E.	15°	Clear.
Fulton, Ill.	A. M.	S. W.	4°	Clear.
Burlington, Ia.	A. M.	N. W.	14°	Clear.
Dubuque, Iowa	A. M.	—	14°	Clear.
Rock Island, Ill.	A. M.	N.	20°	
St. Louis	A. M.	—	22°	Clear.
Chicago, Ill.	A. M.	N. W.	20°	
Fon du Lac, W.	A. M.	S. W.	26°	Clear.
Milwaukee, Wis	A. M.	—	8°	Clear.
Vincennes, Ind.	A. M.	N. E.	18°	Clear.
Louisville, Ky.	A. M.	—	24°	Clear.
Toronto, C. W.	A. M.	—	0	Cold—sleighing.
Montreal, C. E.	A. M.	—	10°	Clear.
Detroit, Mich.	A. M.	—	18°

THE PIPES AT LUCKNOW.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

[Those who heard Mr. EVERETT'S lecture on Charity will read with interest the following spirited version of a story which he related with remarkable effect.

From the National Era.

Pipes of the misty moorland,
Voice of the glen and hill,
The drone of highland torrent,
The song of lowland rill!
Not the braes of bloom and heather,
Nor the mountains dark with rain,
Nor maiden bower, nor border tower,
Have heard your sweetest strain!

Dear to the lowland reaper
And plaided mountaineer,
To the cottage and the castle,
The Scottish pipes are dear.
Sweet sounds the ancient pibroch
O'er mountain, loch, and glade;
But the sweetest of all music
The Pipes at Lucknow played!

Day by day the Indian tiger
Louder yelled, and nearer crept;
Round and round the jungle serpent
Near and nearer circles swept.
"Pray for rescue, wives and mothers—
Pray to-day!" the soldier said,
"To-morrow, death's between us,
And the wrong and shame we dread."

Oh! they listened, looked and waited,
Till their hope became despair,
And the sobs of low bewailing
Filled the pauses of their prayer,
Then up spake a Scottish maiden,
With her ear upon the ground:
"Dinna ye hear it?—dinna ye hear it?
The pipes o' Havelock sound!"

Hushed the wounded man his groaning;
Hushed the wife her little ones;
Alone they heard the drum roll,
And the roar of Sepoy guns.
But to sounds of home and childhood
The Highland ear was true:
"Dinna ye hear it?—'tis the slogan!
Will ye no believe it noo!"

Like the march of soundless music
Through the vision of the seer,
More of feeling than of hearing,
Of the heart than of the ear,
She knew the droning pibroch,
She knew the Campbell's call:
"Hark! hear ye no MacGregor's—
The grandest o' them all!"

Oh! they listened, dumb and breathless,
And they caught the sound at last;
Faint and far beyond the Goomtee
Rose and fell the piper's blast!
Then a burst of wild thanksgiving
Mingled woman's voice and man's;
"God be praised!—the march of HAVELOCK!
The piping of the clans!"

Louder, nearer, fierce as vengeance,
Sharp and shrill as swords at strife,
Came the wild MacGregor's clan-call,
Stinging all the air to life.
But when the far-off dust-cloud
To plaided legions grew,
Full tenderly and blithesomely
The pipes of rescue blew!

Round the silver domes of Lucknow,
Round red Dowlah's golden shrine,
Breathed the air to Britons dearest,
The air of "Auld Lang Syne."
O'er the cruel roll of war-drums
Rose that sweet and homelike strain,
And the tartan clove the turban,
As the Goemtee cleaves the plain.

Dear to the corn-land reaper
And plaided mountaineer,
To the cottage and the castle,
The piper's song is dear.
Sweet sounds the Gaelic pibroch
O'er mountain, glen and glade,
But the sweetest of all music
The Pipes at Lucknow played!

English Authorities on the Financial Crisis—Mr. Macculloch and Lord Overstone.

Mr. J. R. MACCULLOCH, the eminent authority on all politico-economic and commercial subjects, is the author of the article on "Money" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, which is now going through the eighth edition. The publishers, improving the occasion afforded by the late monetary crisis, have anticipated the publication of the fifteenth volume by a separate issue of the article in question, which has been carefully revised and in great part re-written, so as to include the causes of the crisis, and the reasons for suspending the Bank Charter act during its continuance. Having traced the late pressure to the stoppage of the American banks, which prevented the liquidation of debts to English merchants on account of the large exports of 1856, and the payment of dividends on State, Railway and Canal Stocks held by parties in England, he goes on to point out what he regards as the objectionable features of the system of banking prevalent in this country. Limited liability and the unrestrained issue of paper have, he says, produced greater changes in the amount and value of the paper currency than in any other country, and an unprecedented amount of bankruptcy and ruin. He gives a concise account of the successive monetary crises from 1814 to the present time, and observes that the evils of the American system have been aggravated by the lowness of the notes which most banks have issued. This brings them into the hands of retail traders, mechanics and others with small means, who always suffer severely by the failure of a bank. In noticing the various measures that have been adopted for restraining the free action of the banks, and preventing a repetition of the calamities referred to, he objects to the Security Fund plan that it does not prevent bankruptcies, and compels well-managed banks to contribute towards paying the debts of those that are mismanaged. The deposit of securities is the more efficient plan of the two, but to this Mr. MACCULLOCH objects that the securities are necessarily at all times of uncertain and fluctuating value; while, in periods of panic, they become all but inconvertible. It might, he thinks, be improved by increasing the proportion of securities to notes; but, owing to the variety of securities that are taken, and the uncertainty of their value, a great deal of risk is always incurred in accepting them, and they can never form a proper foundation on which to issue notes. The improvement of our paper currency would be best effected by suppressing low notes, or those for less than $20, and increasing the proportion of securities to issues. The rules on which so much stress is laid for making the issues of banks depend on the magnitude of their capitals, or the amount of specie in their vaults, are, in his opinion, of no use whatever, as they may be and are defeated and eluded in a thousand ways, and serve only to make the public look for protection to what is altogether impotent and worthless for any good purpose.

The late panic is attributed by Mr. MACCULLOCH, to improvident advances on the part of the banks and over-trading; and he quotes the *Bankers' Magazine* to show that the improvidence referred to was in part, at least, occasioned by the too high interest allowed in New-York on deposits on current accounts, or at call. This, he says, made the bankers and capitalists of the West keep large balances in New-York; and tempted, and in some degree obliged, the bankers and money-dealers in the City to make advances on questionable security, for the sake of the high interest payable on them:

"A system of this sort," he says, "may be truly said to force capital into the hands of the least deserving, and to be a prolific source of wild speculation and over-trading. And whenever any serious check is given in any quarter of the Union to the process of inflation, the consequences are sure to be in the last degree disastrous; for the greater number of the banks being very ill supplied with specie, they can resist no serious demand upon them, either for payment of notes or deposits; and when one or a few stop, a panic is generated, which involves even the best-managed banks in the common ruin."

A tendency to panics is, it is maintained by Mr MACCULLOCH, one of the peculiarities of the American system. Owing to the liability of the partners in banks being limited, the depositors and the holders of unsecured notes, having nothing to trust to, as soon as their suspicions are awakened rush to save themselves by withdrawing their deposits, and getting cash for their notes. Hence the rapidity with which panics spread throughout the Union. He notices the discrepancy between issues and specie in the banks of the States of New-York, Massachusetts and Illinois, and observes that a notion appears to be gaining ground among the banks, that when they have given security for their issues, they have done quite enough, and may dispense with the troublesome obligation to pay them on demand:

"It is evident," he adds, "that a banking system of this sort has no better foundation than a house of cards. It is sure to fall to pieces at the first touch. The grand object of by far the greater number of the bankers is to get their notes into circulation; and as these are often issued for very small sums, cost nothing, and at the same time yield some 8, 10 or 12 per cent., or more, of interest, we need not wonder at the eagerness with which they pursue this object, or at their success, or the abuses to which it leads. The discount of bills at distant dates, and their renewal, make part of the system.

The President's late Message to Congress is quoted in corroboration of these views; and, to show the worthlessness of the bank returns, he refers to advices in December, 1857, which represented the capital of the New-York banks as quite unimpaired, and as large as it was a year ago. A very large proportion, not less, perhaps, than from a third to the half of their capital, must, he contends, have been lost by the late bankruptcies, and by the depreciation of the stock held by the banks.

In taking leave of his subject, Mr. MACCULLOCH draws attention to the fact that it is not the people of the Union alone who are injured by the American system of banking, but also all those with whom they have any dealings. The real value of British exports to the United States in 1856 was £21,476,000; but well-informed parties have stated to him that, but for the extreme inflations of the banking and credit system of the Union, they would not have exceeded fifteen or sixteen millions; and the American imports from France and other countries would have been reduced in something like the same proportion. Had such been the case, production in England would not have been unnaturally stimulated, and a fair profit would have been obtained on transactions which have entailed a large and most serious loss. He concludes by pointing out the inconvenience and trouble produced at all times by such a system, in addition to the periodical panics it occasions. Where there are so many separate and independent banks, the sphere of the influence and circulation of each is necessarily circumscribed; and when notes get to any considerable distance from the place where they are issued, especially when they get into a different State, they circulate with difficulty, and generally at a discount. But this, he says:

"Is not the only evil by which this circulation is attended. Banks are every now and then suspending payments, or getting into discredit; and lists are regularly published of such defaulting or suspected banks, and of the rates of discount at which their notes are current, without which no traveler can leave his house, and no shop-keeper can venture to transact any business. It is truly astonishing, seeing the extreme inconvenience of such a state of things, that it should be tolerated even for a week. If the General Government be not sufficiently strong to suppress local issues, and to substitute in their stead a national paper issued on deposits of bullion, the public may, if they choose, rid themselves of the evil by refusing to accept payment otherwise than in coin. The banking interest is, however, so very powerful and embraces so great a number of individuals, that we doubt whether, even with the coöperation of the General Government, the time has yet arrived for anything effectual being done for the amendment of the system. But the longer it exists, the more intolerable will it become; and in the end no doubt it will be suppressed. It forms, at present, the most gigantic abuse by which an intelligent people ever permitted themselves to be disgraced and oppressed."

Another publication upon this subject is a collection of tracts on metallic and paper currency, by Lord OVERSTONE, collected and edited by Mr. MACCULLOCH, and at first intended only for private circulation, but to have been issued on the 16th, and reviewed in anticipation in the new number of the *Edinburg*, also issued on the 16th. On all questions relating to the regulation of the circulation, and the theory of banking, Lord OVERSTONE is a great authority, and no one is a greater admirer of his views than Mr. MACCULLOCH, unless it be the writer of the article in praise of them in the *Edinburgh*, who ranks his Lordship's productions with those of ADAM SMITH, HORNER, and RICARDO, and, on several grounds, claims for him the superiority. The reviewer takes precisely the same view of the causes of the late crisis, and of the effects of the Act of 1844 in mitigating its severity, as that taken by Mr. MACCULLOCH. "The Act of 1844," he says, "has secured us against panics originating in over-issues, exhaustion of treasure, and runs for gold; but it has not, and could not, secure us against the mitigated panics arising from over-banking, over-trading, exhaustion of reserves, and runs upon deposits." Unrestricted issues, he maintains, would aggravate the evil by superadding runs for gold to runs upon deposits; and to this cause he ascribes the monetary revulsion in the Union. Mr. BUCHANAN'S Message is quoted here also, as to the causes of the collapse, and the results which it has produced; and the NEW-YORK TIMES is referred to, as teeming with accounts of the bankruptcy, ruin, and destitution, which have accompanied it. The concurring panics in America and England are thus contrasted:

"In the United States there was a new country, a boundless extent of unappropriated land, a field for employment so ample as to cause a constant influx of labor and capital from Europe, a public debt scarcely exceeding the revenue of a single year, and resources progressively developed during years of uninterrupted peace. In England there was an old and densely-peopled country, land completely appropriated, a field of employment so overcrowded as to cause an annual exodus, a weight of debt which no other country in the world has ever been called upon to bear, and resources diminished by the Russian, Persian, and Chinese wars, and the Indian revolt; yet America sunk at the first upheaving of the storm—England did not bend to it until a desolating wave, from the troubled waters of the West, had broken upon her shores. How can this apparent reversal of the natural sequence of events be accounted for? By what latent agency has weakness been conjoined with the elements of strength, and strength with the causes of decline? This unusual conjunction, however anomalous and mysterious it may appear, admits of easy explanation. America has an ill-regulated, England a well-regulated currency. In both countries the law requires that the note circulation shall be convertible into gold upon demand; but, in the United States the maintenance of a sufficient supply of gold, to secure the fulfillment of the legal requirement, is intrusted to the discretion of the banks, while in England it is secured by the Act of 1846. The difference between the results of these opposite systems is most instructive. In America the results of intrusting the regulation of the circulation to the banks have been the suspension of metallic payments, the insolvency of all the central banks, the extinction of the circulating medium, and a return to a state of barter: in England, the results of regulating the circulation in accordance with the action of the foreign exchanges have secured the maintenance of metallic payments, the unquestioned stability of the metropolitan banks, and the retention by the Bank of England of an adequate reserve up to the period at which the failure of the Scotch banks, implicated in the American disasters, caused a sudden drain to the extent of two millions sterling."

The article concludes, like the essay of Mr. MACCULLOCH, by calling upon America to follow the example of her senior sister of the Saxon race, and to be guided in future by the warnings of her illustrious economist and statesman, DANIEL WEBSTER, who is quoted at some length, and the soundness of whose views is testified to by Lord OVERSTONE, in one of the tracts which have furnished the reviewer with the occasion to make the foregoing comparison between the banking systems of the two countries and their results.

THE HARTFORD DEFAULTER.—The Hartford *Times* says of the defaulter SEYMOUR:

"In the list of passengers, published in the New-York papers of last Monday, that sailed for Charleston, S. C., in the steamship *Memphis* on Saturday last, is the name of JOHN WATSON. The name of the late Treasurer of the Hartford County Savings Society is JOHN WATSON SEYMOUR. We have very little doubt that it was Mr. SEYMOUR who sailed under the name of JOHN WATSON."

Notes on the Progress of Science.

ELECTRIC APPARATUS.—Mr. WHITEHOUSE has demonstrated that the effect of a weak electric current, say after it has traversed one hundred miles of wire on an ordinary magnetic needle, is altogether inappreciable, and even the effect of strong currents at short intermitted periods, causes the needle so to vibrate as to render the observing of the arcs quite impossible; but by transmitting a very feeble current in such a way as to excite a powerful coil, and produce an electro-magnet by soft pieces of iron in the axes of the coils, it is shown that by a strongly framed and accurately constructed steelyard, the feeblest currents may be actually weighed, and compared with even the most powerful current transmitted through short distances.

THEORY OF THE ASTEROIDS.—In a paper published in the *Comptes Rendus*, by M. LE VERRIER, on the asteroids, that eminent astronomer shows by calculation that the sum of the mass of fragmentary planets, called asteroids, cannot exceed one-fourth of the earth's mass; and also shows is probable that their mean mass or system is at itt perihelion, and consequently nearest the earth, at the time when the earth itself is on the side of the Summer solstice. This, it is urged, is confirmatory of the theory that aerolites are the minute outriders of the asteroids. Further evidence, though of another kind, is the supposition that some of the larger asteroids have irregular and angular surfaces which is precisely the case with the majority of the meteoric stones which fall to the earth. From other circumstances, also, it is regarded as probable that aerolites, and the majority of luminous meteors—especially periodic and conformable ones—are resolvable into separate classes.

NAUTICAL GEAR.—A screw and side-lever steering gear, known as Robinson's, presents some peculiarities of a unique character. In this arrangement the steering wheel is set a little out of the keel line of the ship, on the port side; and its spindle, which is carried in two-end pedestal bearings, is cut with a stout, square screw thread. This screw spindle has upon it a long traversing nut, fitted with a pair of diametrically opposed joint stud pins, for connection with the end of the sliding lever, which forms the actual tiller. The joint-end of this lever is made with a fork and straps, for embracing the stud-pins of the nut. The remaining portion of the lever is a plain cylinder, and it is entered freely through a long inclined eye-piece on the rudder-head, which is, of course, on the starboard side of the screw-spindle, and opposite to the longitudinal centre of the latter. The eye on the rudder-head works on a stud-pin, so that, in all circumstances, the action is easy and free from strain. As the screw-spindle nut traverses forward and aft, in obedience to the turn of the steering wheel, it carries with it the outer end of the tiller, which thus acts as a lever to turn the rudder; and as the nut must always move in a straight line, the sliding tiller traverses back and forward in the eye of the rudder-head, to reconcile the right line action of the nut with the rotatory action of the rudder-head.

PREVENTION OF BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—Mr. WILLIAM RADWAY, of England, has published in the London *Mining Journal*, the details of some valuable experiments made by him on the explosion of steam boilers. From these he derives some conclusive data, furnishing certain rules to be rigorously adopted by all who are connected with steam boilers, who would avoid mysterious explosions: First, never feed one or more boilers with surplus water that has been boiled a long time in another boiler, but feed each separately. Second, when boilers working singly, or fed singly, are accustomed, under high pressure, to be worked for a number of hours consecutively, day and night, they should be completely emptied of water at least once every week, and filled with fresh water. Third, in the Winter season the feed-water of the boiler should be supplied from a running stream or well. In this connection may be mentioned a French method of stopping or retarding the progress of locomotive steam engines, in effecting which object, the steam is converted from a propelling to a resisting medium, and thereby suddenly presenting an elastic obstruction to the advancing piston in the steam cylinder. Over the steam ports of the working cylinder a slide valve is applied, composed of iron and steel plates attached together, the steel face being to receive the ordinary brass cut-off and supply valve, and the iron face lying close to the planed face of the steam ports. This intermediate valve is so arranged, that when the break is required to be put into action, it shall slide on its seat, and intercept the passage of the steam to the exhausted side of the piston, and permit the steam to be supplied to the opposite side.

CALENDAR FOR TEXTILE FABRICS.—One of the most complete calendars which has yet been devised is that used by some of the eminent calico-printers of Apace, as contrived by M. DOLLFUS. Its advantages are that it passes two pieces at once, and thus does double the work of any ordinary machine; it also supersedes the necessity of having a workman to fold up the goods as they emerge from the calendar, with the aid of a self-acting folder; and it receives, at pleasure, the finished pieces upon a roller, instead of laying them in folds. Six or eight pieces are coiled upon the feed-roller, and they are neither pasted nor stitched together, but the ends are merely overlapped half a yard or so. The lapping-roller works by friction.

MANUFACTURE OF BAR IRON.—An ingenious method of manufacturing wire-rod and horse-nail-rod iron consists in submitting the rod, before being cut into billets, to the action of a die or draw-plate, called a cleanser, which removes the scale from the surface, obviating the necessity of burning it off. The machine consists of two plates movable in a vertical slide; in the under edge of the upper plate, and the upper edge of the under one, one or more grooves are made, which correspond in form with the section of those in the last pair of the rolls to which the bar is to be subjected, which are generally rectangular, or of a V form, for this kind of iron. The grooves in the plates are so made that, when the two are brought together, they form apertures corresponding to the sectional form of the bar iron as it comes from the rolls. The cleanser is placed in front of the last pair of rolls, and its V grooves are caused to stand exactly opposite a corresponding number of grooves at the finishing end of the rolls. The iron is refined, and then hammered in the usual way into a bar five or six inches square in the section; it next passes through rolls until it becomes one and a half inch square in the section; and it then passes through a cleanser which clears it of all scale.

WROUGHT IRON CANNON.—In order to obtain, as far as possible, the strength of wrought iron, instead of that of cast iron for cannon, a mode of construction is proposed, by which the body of the gun shall contain the calibre and breech as now formed of cast iron, but with walls of only about half the thickness of the diameter of the bore. Upon this body are placed rings or hoops of wrought iron, in one, two or more layers. Every hoop is formed with a screw or thread upon its inside, to fit to a corresponding screw or thread formed upon the body of the gun first, and afterwards upon each layer that is embraced by another layer. These hoops are made a little, say a one-thousandth part of their diameters, less upon their insides than the parts that they inclose. They are then expanded by heat, and being turned on to their places are suffered to cool, when they shrink and compress first the body of the gun, and, afterwards, each successive layer all that it incloses. This compression is made such that, when the gun is subjected to the greatest force, the body of the gun and the several layers of rings will be distended to the fracturing point at the same time, and thus all take a portion of the strain up to its bearing capacity.

NEW ARRANGEMENT OF LOOMS.—An improved weft break has been introduced in England, which is said to act more quickly and powerfully, with a much less weight, than those in ordinary use, and is less liable to derangement. The break is a segment of a circle of metal or other material, covered with leather. Connected to or forming a part of this segment is a projection or tang, fitting a corresponding space in a frame fitted to a side frame of the loom, and placed so that the segment may act vertically, horizontally, or at any angular position. The end of the tang or projection is not connected to the lever, but presses upon the end near its fulcrum, similar to a steel-yard,—or it is jointed to the end of the lever with a slat, so as to maintain the straight action of the break. In either case, all parts of the break touch the balance or fly wheel at the same time, in consequence of its moving in a slide or groove, and not connected to a lever working upon a point or fulcrum. The lever may be either straight or bent, and is attached to a fuller catch, supported by a pin, and also resting on the weft fork lever, when not required to act; but when a weft thread breaks, and the weft fork lever is pushed forward, the fuller catch falls in the usual manner.

CAUSE OF THE SUN'S HEAT.—According to Professor THOMPSON, the well-known English astronomer, all the theories that have yet been proposed to account for the heat of the sun, as well as every conceivable theory, must be one or the other, or a combination of the following three: First, that the sun is a heating body, losing heat; second, that the heat emitted from the sun is due to the chemical action among materials originally belonging to his mass, or that the sun is a great fire; third, that meteors falling into the sun give rise to the heat which he emits. It is demonstrable, according to Professor T., that, unless the sun be of matter inconceivably more conducive to heat and less volatile than any terrestrial meteoric matter that is known of, he would become dark in two or three minutes, or days, or years, at his present rate of emission, if—as is argued by some—he had no source of energy to draw from but primitive heat.

CUTTING METAL TUBES.—An invention for this purpose consists in having a metal collar provided at one end with a flanch, which fits in a recess in a circular stock fitting loosely on the collar. The opposite end of the collar has a ring secured upon it, by a screw passing through them both, and pressing against the tube to be cut, which is fitted inside the collar. The stock is fitted and works between the flanch and ring, and a cutting tool is placed in a socket attached to the stock. The tube is cut by rotating the stock on the collar, the cutter being fed to its work by a screw worked by hand.

Dr. Spencer and the Wyoming Massacre.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of the 30th ultimo, Dr. SPENCER honors we with another reply. As the Doctor has finally reached the conclusion that "there is certainly no historical point at issue between us respecting the Wyoming Massacre," it would seem that our correspondence ought now to terminate. I have no disposition to reply to the personal matters which are contained in the Doctor's communication, and, as there is little else in it, I shall leave most of it unmolested.

I must confess to a little regret that the dignified historian had not avoided unkind and injurious flings and insinuations. If I am ignorant of "the courtesies and amenities of literary intercourse," he need not have undertaken to make it out by attributing language to me that I have not used. By marking the words as quotations he makes me charge him with "stupidity," and call him a "blundering historian." Now I have done neither. It is probable that I do not understand "the courtesies and amenities of literary intercourse" after Dr. SPENCER'S fashion; and if his theory upon the subject admits of such injurious misrepresentations, I hope to be slow in adopting it.

Dr. SPENCER seems to give up the point which I raised, and yet he does it with an ill grace. Mr. LOSSING'S communication, in the TIMES of the 22d ultimo, more than establishes the exceptions which I have taken in this discussion, to Dr. SPENCER'S manner of using authorities. That high-minded gentleman treats the subject, so far as he is interested, in a straightforward, dignified manner, and does the historian a piece of justice which has made its mark. The Doctor will need but few more lessons to make him cautious as to the manner in which he treats living authors.

I have something more to say, in relation to Dr. SPENCER'S authorities, at the proper time and in the proper place. I am not indifferent to the claims of historic truth, as Dr. SPENCER seems to insinuate, but I own I am somewhat indifferent as to the success of an author who frets and chafes under a little well-meant and respectfully-expressed criticism. As I have said before, so I say now: I have very little concern as to the disposition which he may see proper to make of those portions of his work which he has copied from the older authors because of their "graphic power," after being shown that they are historically false.

I claim no merit in discovering the errors of certain historians in relation to "the Wyoming Massacre," but that of a diligent inquirer. It was for the purpose of subserving the ends of legitimate history, and for that purpose alone, that I opened this discussion. I had no malice or envy to gratify. Personally, I knew almost as little of the author whom I attempted to criticize, as he knew of me. I could but look with favor upon any really "great national work." A desire to aid "an American" author who was sending out, in numbers, a work—professing to be of this character—in purging it of what more or less must injure its usefulness, was a leading motive which influenced me in my criticisms.

With this brief notice I leave Dr. SPENCER to the quiet of his study, with the sincere hope that I shall find no necessity for further obtruding myself upon his attention. GEO. PECK.

SCRANTON, Feb. 1, 1858.

Pronunciation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I think those who discuss the pronunciation of Sir WALTER RALEIGH'S name should have remembered that it was *Rawley* in his own time, seeing that King JAMES, on one occasion, gave that pronunciation in a pun—the exact story of which I forget. I am not an Englishman, but a Paddy, saving your presence, and from my childhood I always heard the name pronounced as his Majesty was in the habit of pronouncing it. We used to keep the correct old pronunciations in those Irish country parts, Sir. We always said *kilt* (for killed,) with SPENSER; *tay* (for tea) with POPE. CAZAR and MILTIADES with *ay* instead of *ee*, and CATO as CICERO pronounced it. I think that royal pun should be decisive as to the original and proper way of sounding Sir WALTER'S name.

Yours, PAT.

Governors' Houses—Pronunciation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Editor of the TIMES remarked lately, on the matter of houses for Governors owned by the the several States. The State of Virginia should be added to the list as having a spacious, but plain, Governor's mansion, on the Capitol Square, just east of the Capitol, with liberal out-houses, adapted to the comfort and hospitable duties of the Chief Magistrate.

Last Summer, at Harrisburg, Penn., I noticed the demolition of some old public building going on near the State House, and within, I think, the public inclosure, preparatory to the erection of a handsome Governor's mansion.

The drawings and elevations were on exhibition in the State House, and were in good style, but the dimensions seemed too small for the demands of hospitality in that immense State.

Since you are discussing the pronunciation of "*Ra-leigh*," will you enlighten your readers by giving that of "*Parliament?*" When Mr. APPLETON, Secretary of Legation, returned from London, I met him often at a public table, and he invariably pronounced the word "Parl-ee-a-ment, or, perhaps, "Parl-ye-a-ment."

One of our returned *Chargés*, who was much in London, and familiar with diplomatic circles, remarks that he never heard this pronunciation in London.

Perhaps your University correspondent will enlighten A. CONSTANT READER.

Destitution in New-York.

From the Christian Intelligencer.

We heard of an instance where a clerk, who had lost his situation by the failure of his employers, and who could get nothing to do, having been reduced to great want, went to the market-place and watching an opportunity, as he thought unobserved, put a piece of meat under his cloak. He was seen, and an officer was directed to follow him to his home, but to be cautious and make inquiry and report before he took any steps. Waiting a few moments after the man had entered his house, he knocked. The clerk opened the door, and, on seeing the officer's dress, he said, "So I am found out, am I? Before you take me away come inside a minute." The officer went into the room, and found the wife and four children each with a piece of the meat in their hands, eating ravenously. He burst into tears, and the clerk said, "My wife and children have had nothing to eat for four days. Everything is pawned or sold except what you see; I will go with you, if you say so." The officer went back to the market and reported what he had seen, when the butchers filled up a basket with provisions, sent it to his house, and gave him supplies until he found relief and employment.

If the whole truth were known of the real suffering and misery of this distracted world of wealth and wo, of grasping avarice and of suffering virtue, of unprincipled selfishness and of patient, heroic endurance in which we live, it seems to us the heart and soul of every Christian would be roused and set on fire. This crowded city with its multitudes of suffering and crying thousands—this Babel of marble palaces and wretched dens of shame and of want—is full of incidents, at the present time, more or less like the above. Not in New-York alone, but all over the land there is distress and sorrow.

The great question is before us for a solution: How shall these evils be removed? Shall the religious Press be silent on these matters? Cannot those religious newspapers which were so zealous in the political strife of the late campaign find it in their province of duty to probe deep these questions, which must be answered, or the vitality of our free institutions will be undermined and exhausted? Cannot preachers of the Gospel, who could leave their pulpit for the rostrum, find that the cause of weeping men, women, and children around them is worthy of their time and ?their labor

While these great calamities are upon us, we should learn lessons of practical wisdom, and endeavor to apply the remedy. The providences of God have their meanings, and we hope they will be well pondered. At the same time we appeal to the Christian public to give with a liberal hand. Immense demands are pressing upon the sympathy and benevolence of all who are comfortable and at ease in their circumstances. Give liberally, for your gifts, well bestowed, may prevent and keep off temptations of crime and sin. "Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this: to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world."

Reminiscences of Mendelssohn.

The *Musical World* has an interesting chapter of personal reminiscences of MENDELSSOHN, from the agreeable pen of the editor, Mr. RICHARD WILLIS. We extract:

"MENDELSSOHN was too much a celebrity to be suffered to rest long in one place, and he became very much a citizen of the world and a traveler. But, from all his wanderings, his steps seemed to return oftenest to Frankfort, the home of his wife. Here, on his arrival, he was frequently serenaded by the Liederkranz of the city. The house he occupied was on the bank of the River Main; and neath his windows—illumined by colored transparencies, or the light of a summer moon—the minstrels were wont to gather. Then were poured forth, from hundreds of manly throats, those tones of welcome, or those songs of Fatherland (chief among which were MENDELSSOHN'S own compositions) that thrilled to their very depths the souls of the listeners. MENDELSSOHN usually stood at the window above, waving his thanks or addressing his friends. I shall never forget one serenade which was given him from the smooth breast of the river. Starting some distance up the stream, at a point from which the music was but faintly audible, the serenaders floated down in their barges, bearing beautiful colored transparencies, disappearing for a moment beneath the lofty arches of the bridge which spans the river, and then picturesquely reappearing, the music now swelling grandly as they neared the house, and wafting to the ears of the master those profound, smooth harmonies which only a German chorus, aided by the softening effect of tone passing over water, is capable of producing.

On occasion of such visits to Frankfort, MENDELSSOHN was often persuaded of his friends to gratify them with some of his organ playing. He generally selected for this purpose the organ in St. Catherine's church—a quaint old edifice on the *Zeil*—although the organ in St. Paul's is a far larger and better one: this advantage being counterbalanced, however, by the structure of the edifice, which, handsome to the eye, (the same, by the way, in which the celebrated German Parliament was held during the revolution,) was offensive to the ear, by reason of its bewildering echoes. Who can tell how much this acoustical defect may have had to do with the perfectly negative result to the deliberations of that celebrated body of delegates, who so successfully agreed to disagree, and to darken counsel."

ARCHITECTURAL RESTORATION IN ROME.—An interesting piece or architectural restoration is now going on in the Roman Forum, where a temple, as yet unknown to artists and sightseers, is being reërected upon its ancient basement with the fragments found *in situ*, which have lain neglected for years, ever since the accumulated rubbish of ages was cleared away, to discover the ancient level of the arch and temples under the Capitol. Antiquaries are, of course, not unanimous in their verdicts as to the ancient destination of this building, which some deny to have been a temple at all, affirming that it was a *diribitorium*, or office for the distribution of public money, of which there were several in the city; but the majority concur in giving it the name of the *Dii Consentes*, the twelve principal heathen divinities—Juno, Vesta, Minerva, Ceres, Diana, Venus, Mars, Mercury, Jove, Neptune, Vulcan, Apollo—whose temple, and twelve bronze gilt statues, are mentioned by VARRO as existing in the Roman Forum.

THE SLAVE TRADE IN MISSISSIPPI.—At the late session of the Mississippi Legislature, Mr. PATTISON, of Claiborne County, introduced a bill into the House of Representatives, the object of which was the chartering of a company for supplying within the State African slave-laborers. The bill was indefinitely postponed. The bill styles the company proposed to be incorporated the "African Labor Importation Company," and has the usual provisions, and bestows upon them the usual necessary powers for carrying into effect the objects of the creation of the Company. It authorizes the importation of "Native African negroes; provided, such said negroes shall be held bound and obligated, by negotiable labor obligations, to work and serve for the benefit of the holders or owners of said labor obligations for the full term of twenty-nine years." The Company is authorized to procure, buy, sell, pledge, hypothecate and deal in such labor obligations. The capital stock is $200,000.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPHIC CABLE.—A Buffalo inventor having proposed to the Atlantic Telegraph Company to envelope the Transatlantic Cable in cork previous to another trial, has received from Mr. SAWARD, Secretary of the Company, a complimentary letter, in the course of which the following occurs: "I fear the enveloping of the cable in cork, would, on many accounts, be found impracticable at this time, though I freely agree with you as to the advantage of reducing its specific gravity. I fear, however, that our only chance of doing this effectually will be *by accelerating the speed of the ships* so as not to give the cable time to sink too rapidly."

Bishop Waugh, who has been severely ill at Baltimore, is convalescent.

Street Prostitution—Its Evils—Causes of Increase in New-York—Remedy as in London.

Editors of the New-York Times:

There is a very [illegible] subject which we are compelled [illegible] though most reluctantly, before the notice [illegible] public, because it has become necessary [illegible] public opinion to bear upon it. Many [illegible] and gentlemen are now associating [illegible] together for the purpose of dealing in some [illegible] with the notorious evil of street prostitution. It is our earnest desire to give them all the support [illegible] power, so long as they confine themselves [illegible] measures of discouragement and [illegible]. Let us not nourish any visionary [illegible] it would be simply idle to suppose that the evil against which we are now directing our [illegible] can be put down by the strong hand of [illegible] It is with moral as with physical disease [illegible] is no use in looking for an entirely [illegible] tory result from the treatment of symptoms [illegible] there may be alleviation, there may be diminution of the disorder, but there will be no perfect cure. *Whatever tends to raise the standard of public morality, will also tend to diminish prostitution.* In such a case we are dealing with two parties—the tempter, let us say, and the tempted—with the man and with the woman. It is probably with the first of the two that we should principally concern ourselves if we would bring about any serious result. It is on the sacred action of family life, with the thousand influences it brings to bear upon the minds and conduct of men, that we must chiefly depend if we would see any notable diminution in the numbers of those unfortunate creatures who now parade our streets. Let it be once understood that even among a man's fellows and associates immorality is a thing to be ashamed of, and at least we should get rid of the contagion of vice. Time was and the time is not a very remote one—when a British gentleman—we speak of all three home divisions of the empire—would nightly stagger or be carried up to his bed fuddled, if not absolutely drunk. A man who should thus expose himself in our own days would be set down as a beast, and his society would be avoided by all who set store on their own good name. In this respect there has been a palpable improvement in the manners of the age. Surely public opinion can be brought to bear against one vice as well as another? The time may come when a man may shrink from presenting himself in the sacred circle of his mother, his sisters, and his other female relatives, reeking from secret immorality. Conscience can turn on a bull's-eye as well as a policeman, and the culprit may stand self-convicted, although no one has been there to convict him, save himself. The preposterous measure which is taken of the income necessary to support a family, if a young man would not sink in the social scale, is no doubt a fruitful cause of the deplorable evil of which we are speaking. The loose Mormonism of the clubs is substituted for more sacred ties, and the end is just what we see. Surely it is not a dream to suppose that the influences of religion, morality and self-respect may one day or another triumph over the idle spirit of ostentation and display? Men may be brought to feel that the happiness resulting from a life which shuns no investigation and avoids no criticism is cheaply purchased even at the expense of industry and exertion.

The influences, however, of which we speak are of slow growth, and cannot be much quickened by the hand of power. It has become necessary to deal at once with certain results. Now, we say it with much shame, that in no capital city of Europe is there daily and nightly such a shameless display of prostitution as in London. At Paris, at Vienna, at Berlin, as every one knows, there is plenty of vice; but, at least, it is not allowed to parade the streets—to tempt the weak, to offend and disgust all rightly-thinking persons. If any one would see the evil of which we speak in its full development, let him pass along the Haymarket and its neighborhood at night, when the night-houses and the oyster-shops are open. It is not an easy matter to make your way along without molestation. In Regent-street, in the Strand, in Fleet-street, the same nuisance, but in a less degree, prevails. Now, we are well aware, that if all the unfortunate creatures who parade these localities were swept away to-morrow,—if the night-houses and oyster-shops were closed by the police, we should not have really suppressed immorality. We should, however, have removed the evil from the sight of those who are disgusted and annoyed by its display: and, still more, we should have removed it from the sight of those who, probably, had they not been tempted by the sight of these opportunities, would not have fallen into vicious ways at all. *It is one thing to be compelled to seek for the opportunities of vicious indulgence*—it is another when those opportunities seek you. Vice, feasting, supping, dancing and hectoring about in a recognized manner amid flaring gaslights is one thing; vice cowering and shrinking into dirty corners, with the badge upon it of secrecy and shame, is quite another.

Now, as one practical measure for the discouragement of prostitution, all these night-houses and others might be placed under the surveillance of the police. Licenses for opening them, and keeping them open, might be given only in the cases of persons who offered some guarantees of their respectability. They might be compelled to close at certain hours; in point of fact, the community could tolerate well-nigh any degree of inconvenience inflicted upon their frequenters. In two other analogous cases similar evils have been dealt with in this way, and with the happiest results—we speak of gaming-houses and betting-offices. It is quite certain that persons who are firmly resolved to play and to bet will effect their purpose even now, but at least the sum of the evils resulting from these two vices has been greatly diminished since the community has resolved to withdraw from them its recognition. England should not grant her *exequatur* to prostitution. This is one thing which might be tried; another would be to give increased force to clauses which, as we believe, already exist in Police acts, by which the police are empowered to stop the solicitation and gathering together of prostitutes in the public streets. In such a case we must trample down definitions and exceptional cases with an elephant's foot, and go straight for results. It was but the other day that fifty notable objections to Lord CAMPBELL'S excellent act for the seizure of obscene publications were taken in the House of Lords in the course of debate. The objections were overruled, not by logic, but by common sense, and the result has been that Lord CAMPBELL'S bill has met with a success so complete and unqualified as must have afforded well-earned satisfaction to the author of the measure. The rule in all such cases is to give the power, and to leave it in the discretion of the authorities only to employ it on proper occasions. We have ample guarantees now-a-days that such discretion cannot be abused.

Here, then, are two things which may be done without opening any visionary trenches. The police may be directed to deal with prostitutes as they do with mendicants, and the centres of pollution may be brought under proper regulation. We are also informed that in the present state of the law there is a difficulty in prosecuting to conviction the keepers of improper houses. This might be looked to, and in all such cases the law should be enforced with unsparing severity, as well against those who earn their dirty bread by pandering to the vices of the wealthy as against the proprietors of the fouler haunts which are frequented by the poorer classes. We know well enough that in such a

A Southern Democratic Journal on the Lecompton Question.

From the Louisville (Ky.) Democrat.

We cannot but regard the proposition to force Kansas into the Union with the Lecompton Constitution as the most extraordinary ever made since the formation of the Federal Constitution. Events, as they transpire, expose its monstrosity more and more. Is it not plain to every one that the Constitution is distasteful to the vast majority of the people of Kansas? Can any one now pretend to think it is not? And is it true that any considerable number of Congressmen will really, in the face of the facts, *attempt to impose a Constitution upon a people that they utterly repudiate?* The Territorial Legislature protest against it; the people at the ballot-box protest against it. It is a document sent to Congress by a small minority that have no power in the Territory; and it is proposed that it shall be accepted by Congress as the Constitution, in spite of all remonstrance. We don't know how to reason with a man that takes such a position. It is hardly worth while to remind him that this a free country, and that it is not to be governed by force. In the midst of the movement, it is loudly proclaimed that a people have a right to frame their own institutions their own way; and can change or modify their Constitution to suit themselves. *The doctrine is practically denied, while it is ostentatiously proclaimed.* The people of Kansas now proclaim, in every possible way in which they can speak, that they renounce and denounce this Lecompton Constitution. They now claim the right to alter it, or make a Constitution to suit themselves; and yet Congress, heedless of these protests, propose to declare that this condemned document shall be the Constitution of the State. Mark it, no good is to come of this extraordinary deed, if it be accomplished. And the parties to it are not less remarkable. The extreme South propose to lead in this act of despotism in regard to a State. Have they all forgotten that right of peaceable secession they have been wont to magnify so much? They now propose the exercise of it themselves, if this Constitution is not forced upon an unwilling people. *Well, can't Kansas exercise it too?* And what, then, will they have to say? Suppose Kansas, proclaimed by Congress a sovereign State, secedes from the Union, and declares independence? How will they look, about that time, at the application of their own theory?

If Alabama must go out of the Union because Kansas is not taken into the Union, may not the new State, for a better reason, secede from the Union, when that Union has forced upon them a Constitution they despise? When treating of Kansas, *State rights seem to be ignored altogether; and popular rights equally contemned.* To the confounding fact that this Constitution is repudiated by the people, that no man can deny with a straight face, we have only the reply that the people had an opportunity to vote for delegates to the Convention, and didn't do it; that they had a chance to vote on one question, and wouldn't do it. Now, we have only to say that the pledge was made to the people of Kansas that they should be perfectly free to manage their own affairs *their own way.* If the people of Kansas had had their way, they would have voted for delegates to the Convention, would they not? If they had been perfectly free in having their own way, they would have voted on the Slavery question. Whether they were right or wrong, the *way* did not please them; it was not their choice of ways. They were not, then, perfectly free to form their institutions their own way.

But all that out of the question, the vast majority don't apply to be admitted into the Union with that Constitution. *They are uncompromisingly opposed to it.* The whole country knows it; Congress knows it. It is not worth while to analyze the proof of this to satisfy any one who is not determined not to be satisfied. It cannot be seriously denied. *The State, then does not apply for admission into the Union, and therefore can't be admitted in accordance with the Federal Constitution.*

We hope the day has not yet come when an insignificant minority can govern a majority by the sanction of Congress, upon forms, special pleadings, and technicalities. These will do in judicial matters; but the statesman cannot hide from himself facts as plain as the shining sun; because they have been ingeniously kept out of the record.

A Sensible View of the Duty of the Free-State Men in Kansas.

From the National Era (Free Soil).

The official tables show that, despite all frauds, and the rejection of the returns sent to Gov. DENVER, instead of Mr. CALHOUN, Mr. PARROTT, the Free-State candidate, was elected to Congress; and that, despite all frauds, had the 637 votes sent to DENVER been sent to CALHOUN, that officer would have been obliged to declare the whole of the Free-State ticket elected, and to issue certificates of election to the Free-State majorities in the Legislature. Any man of common sense, then, must see, that *had the* 11,000 *who voted against the Constitution, all voted for the Free-State candidates, not even Oxford, Shawnee, and Kickapoo, could have defeated them. The triumph of the Free-State Party would have been overwhelming.* Not, then, upon the seven thousand men who voted, but upon the four thousand who refused to vote, rests the responsibility of defeat, if indeed fraud has succeeded in effecting that object. We insist that *if the Free-State men will only unite in voting*, their overwhelming numerical superiority will be more than a match for any fraud that the minority will have the boldness to venture upon.

As to the reason assigned for not voting—that the act "might be perverted into a recognition" of the Lecompton Constitution—let us ask, is there anything a man can do which will not be misrepresented and "perverted" by an unscrupulous political adversary? Earnest, practical, independent men will not shape their course merely to avoid the censures or escape the slanders of their enemies. They will judge for themselves what their cause requires and their principles justify. The Free-State men in Kansas had sufficiently demonstrated their detestation of the Lecompton Fraud and Constitution, but knowing, as we know, the fixed purpose of the Administration to force that instrument through Congress, and justly apprehending the result, they determined, with a wise forecast, to be prepared for every emergency, by securing the whole State Government, which would spring into life on the too-probable admission of Kansas under that Constitution. If Kansas should become a State, it would not be by their action, or by the action of the people of Kansas, but by the *act of Congress.* The Constitution itself would then be the offspring of an act of Congress—for without it, it could have not even the form of law. What, then, was the position of the Free State voters? Force this Constitution upon us, force Kansas as a State under it into the Union, and you shall take nothing by that outrage —*we shall vote in time, take possession of every branch of the Government that you threaten us with*, so that when you have done the deed we may be able to baffle your injustice, put a Free-State member in your House, Free-State Senators in your Senate, abolish all the so-called Laws that have cursed us, and provide instantly for a legitimate Constitution, in place of the fraudulent one which your act alone has invested with a legal form.

This was the declared position of the Free-State voters, everywhere proclaimed, nowhere misunderstood. He who can find in it a sanction or recognition of the Lecompton fraud or its offspring, if sincere, is beyond the reach of argument; if insincere, deserves none.

The Lecompton Fraud.

Mr. PRATHER, of Kansas, having been placed in the famous Calhoun Pledge, in a speech made by Mr. COX, of Ohio, M. C., writes as follows to Mr. C. The letter most strikingly shows the depth of feeling in Kansas against the Lecompton outrage entertained by leading Democrats of Southern origin:

FRANKLIN, K. T., Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1858.

* * * "Now, Sir, this is doing me a great injustice; for it was well known that I was not a member of the Lecompton Convention, and had no more to do with attaching my name to those pledges to which you refer than you had. I was put in nomination without my knowledge or consent, and declined to become a candidate, and published a card to that effect in both the Lawrence papers. It is true that some did vote for me whether I would be a candidate or not. I am a Democrat, and that in the broadest sense of the term. I am also a Southerner, from the bosom of old Virginia, and yet so much am I opposed to the Lecompton Constitution that if Congress undertakes to force it upon us I will fight—yes, Sir, I will suffer death, rather than submit to the damnable thing. I swear, by the great *Eternal!* that I will resist it as long as I live; and if it is not destroyed during my life, I will disinherit my children if they will not promise to struggle against it after I am gone.

* * * I am but an humble farmer, and do not ask for office. Neither am I willing to be held up to public view as a traitor to public trust.

Respectfully yours, &c.,

L. A. PRATHER.

Hon. SAMUEL S. COX.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of New-York.

The Annual Report of H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent of the Department of Public-Instruction of this State, shows the following results for the year ending Jan. 1, 1857:

Whole number of School Districts in the State, as per reports made on Jan. 1, 1857.....11,657
Same previous year.....11,798

Increase.....59

Several Districts having failed to report, the whole number is estimated at 12,000.

The reported number of persons between the ages of 4 and 21 years in the rural districts is..... 858,499
In the cities..... 356,272

Total.....1,214,771
Previous year, total.....1,214,113

Increase.....658

The fact that the report of children of a school age in 1855, was 10,014 less than in 1854, and in the present report of 1856, the increase is so small in proportion to the increase of the population of the State, involves the supposition of inaccuracy in the recent or former enumerations, or shows that the system of local supervision latterly adopted has a restraining influence on the too prevalent disposition to enhance this item of statistics, for the purpose of drawing an undue proportion of the public money.

The reported number of children attending the public schools, for a series of years, is as follows:

1853	844,186	1855	830,491
1854	856,512	1856	832,735

Of the whole number in 1856, 227,452 were in cities, and 605,283 in the rural districts.

The average time school was kept in the rural districts was 7¼ months.

The Teachers employed within the year in the State, were:

Males	12,452
Females	19,111
Total	31,563

Of these 277 held the diploma of the State Normal School; 628 were licensed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and 30,658 by local officers duly authorized.

An apparent (but, in the opinion of the Superintendent, not a real) decrease of $221,537 is shown in the expenditures for the year. The figures are:

Receipts—Cities, $1,578,204 45; Rural districts, $1,824,934; balance Jan. 1, 1856, $80,089 34—Total, $3,403,149 32.

Payments—Cities, $1,496,584 56; Rural districts, $1,803,314 37. Total, $3,299,898 93.

Balance on hand, Jan. 1, 1857.—City, $81,619 89; villages, $21,620 50—Total, $103,240 39.

Deducting balance on hand at the beginning of the year, the amount raised and appropriated during the year was $3,323,049 98. In the previous year it was $3,544,587 62.

Apparent difference in favor of 1856, (decrease from 1855,) $221,537 64. In relation to this point, Mr. VAN DYCK says:

I am not disposed to think that this 'apparent decrease' is real. The blank forms for reports heretofore prepared by the Department were so constructed, that it is quite probable that many items of expenditure were embraced under different headings, so as to be doubled or trebled in summing up the total. I have adopted a radical change in the form of the blanks, which it is believed will conduce to a stricter accountability and enforce a directness in the statement of items, by compelling the production of a balance, which will preclude the possibility of unintelligible duplications or careless omissions.

There are 11,492 school-houses in the State—an increase of 1,249.

New-York County pays 60 cents 9 mills school-tax, and leads the list. The lowest is Warren, which is rated at 10 cents 5 mills.

The total number of volumes in the school libraries have been reported, for a series of years, on the 1st of January, as follows:

Year.	No. of vols.	Year.	No. of vols.
1847	1,310,966	1853	1,604,210
1848	1,338,848	1854	1,572,270
1849	1,409 154	1855	1,494,542
1850	1,449,950	1856	1,418,100
1851	1,507,077	1857	1,377,933
1852	1,570,131		

It will thus be seen that notwithstanding the large sum appropriated annually to an increase of the district libraries, the number of volumes reported for 1857 is but little in excess of that reported in 1848, and 226,277 less than was reported in 1853.

The Superintendent remarks, touching the libraries:

To what particular cause this falling off is attributable, whether to the destruction of the books by use, or to their dispersion and loss by want of care and attention, I have no means of determining. A rational presumption would be, that the amount annually received from the State would, in most of the districts, be sufficient to guard against an actual diminution in the number of volumes possessed; but so far from this being the case, there has been an average decrease in the number of volumes during the last four years of 56,569 per annum. Certain it is, that in many sections of the State, the interest heretofore felt in the preservation and increase of the district library, has greatly diminished, if it has not entirely ceased. That this is owing in part to a want of sound judgment in regard to the books selected, is very probable. Works of an ephemeral character, embodying little amusement and less instruction, have too often been urged upon Trustees, and found their way into the library, more to the gratification of the publishing agent, than the benefit of the district. It is true also in many cases, that when a library has attained to a respectable number of volumes, as measured in the estimation of those having it in charge, they look upon its enlargement as unnecessary, and seek to turn the appropriation from its legitimate purpose. Hence arise frequent applications to the Department for leave to appropriate the library money to the payment of teachers' wages; whilst others, it is apprehended, divert it to this and to other purposes, without the formalities required by law. Whilst I am not prepared to make a specific recommendation as to the legislative action required in the premises, the value of the property involved, to say nothing of the higher considerations connected with the subject, seems to demand some remedy for a rapidly-accelerating evil.

The revenue for the support of common schools distributed through the State Treasury is derived from the income of the Common School and United States Deposit Funds, and a tax of three-fourths of a mill upon the assessed valuation of property in the State. The capital at the close of the fiscal year was $2,526,392 24, and its increase during the year $34,476 10. The capital of the United States Deposit Fund is stated by the Comptroller at $4,014,520 71, and its estimated revenue for the current year at $324,173 52. The Legislature at its last session appropriated from the Common School Fund the sum of $192,500 for each of the fiscal years, commencing October 1, 1856 and 1857. Of this amount the sum of $37,500 in each year was an excess of so much over the regular appropriation of the income, derived from accumulations from the same fund, remaining in the Treasury. In view of the increased capital of the fund, and the balance of revenue still remaining in hand, it is believed that the Legislature may safely appropriate $175,000 for the next fiscal year, without embarrassment to the Treasury.

The success which has hitherto marked the State Normal School, in the peculiar department to which it is devoted, has in no wise diminished during the past year. Demonstrations of the high estimation in which its graduates are held, both in this and other States, are of almost daily occurrence. Many of them may be found exercising the vocation for which they have been here fitted, not only in the union schools, academies and higher seminaries of learning, but scattered through the common schools of the State, and everywhere regarded with a favor which reflects credit on the institution.

The whole number of pupils in attendance during the past year, which embraces the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth terms, has been three hundred and twenty-nine. Seventy-two of these (twenty-two males and fifty females) having completed the course of study prescribed by the Executive Committee, have received the diploma of the institution, and are now engaged in teaching.

The whole number of pupils who have enjoyed the advantages of the school, for a longer or shorter period, to September, 1857, is 2,887. All the counties of the State, with the exception of five, viz.: Delaware, Essex, Hamilton, Richmond and Suffolk, have been represented during the past year. Thirty-two counties were represented in the graduating classes.

The following suggestions are made in reference to the Normal Schools:

The constantly increasing demand for teachers of a higher grade of attainments in learning, as well as skill in the communication of knowledge, would seem to require that facilities for the acquisition of these essential prerequisites, should be provided to an extent commensurate with the wants of the State. My predecessor in office, in the last annual report from this Department, suggested for the consideration of the Legislature, "that other Normal Schools might be established in favorable localities, whose wealthy and liberal inhabitants would bear the greater proportion of the expenditure necessary for sites and commodious buildings." The financial embarrassments under which the State is at present laboring, as well as the prevailing depression which marks all branches of productive industry, render this an inauspicious time for the commencement of new enterprises, involving an expenditure of money. But it may not be inappropriate to suggest my own conviction, that the $18,000 now annually appropriated to Teachers' departments in academies, renders, in the present mode of its application, a very inadequate return in the benefits resulting from the expenditure. With here and there an honorable exception, it can, in my judgment, be regarded in no more favorable aspect than as a *bonus* to the institutions selected as its recipients; whilst the benefits inuring to the common schools are so remote as to be scarcely appreciable. If the sum thus expended were concentrated upon a few institutions, it would enable them so to increase their means of instruction and accommodation as to become in reality, rather than in theory, nurseries for the supply of able, vigorous and thoroughly qualified teachers for the public schools.

Teachers' Institutes have been held in forty-one Counties, and the payments thus far have amounted to $4,321 14. From the reports filed in this Department, it is apparent that the attendance of teachers has been more general, and the interest in the exercises better sustained than at any former period.

The intended application of the State Teachers' Association, for an Act of Incorporation, is favorably mentioned. The Report says:

The example set by the State in conferring privileges upon the legal, medical and clerical professions, it is respectfully submitted, might with equal propriety be extended to the profession of teaching, with leave to the State Association to organize auxiliaries in the various Counties, with powers and duties similar to those granted to the organizations already mentioned. A fruitful source of dissatisfaction on the part of professional teachers, is found in the examinations to which they are now required periodically to submit, by men not of their fraternity—individuals who are taken by the law from other avocations and made censors over men engaged in a calling, in which the examiners have too frequently had little experience, and in the qualifications for which they are far from being experts. No good reason is known to exist why the members of the educational profession may not be allowed to judge of the character and qualifications of those admitted to their vocation, as well as the members of the other learned professions.

The total number of pupils in the Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb is 315. The number of State beneficiaries now in the institution, is 231. Of these 38 have been admitted within the last year, and 26 are extensions of former appointments, under recommendation of the Board of Directors.

The New-York Institute for the Blind, reports the number of pupils, and of other blind inmates employed as teachers and assistants, 192. Of these 136 are dependent upon the State for maintenance. The number admitted during the past year, on the certificate of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, was 28; and the extension of terms of appointment, 7.

In regard to this latter Institution, the Superintendent suggests a repeal of the provision of law requiring the institution to give employment to a certain number of blind persons, not inmates of the institution, with a view to their instruction in the mechanic arts taught, as a means of procuring a livelihood. The Institution is thus compelled to invest no inconsiderable amount of means in the purchase of raw material, whilst the manufactured articles remain on hand for an indefinite period. This cripples to some extent the resources of the institution, and it is respectfully submitted whether this requirement might not with profit be repealed, and the energies of those employed, as well as the funds thus required, be devoted to the development and improvement of the pupils committed to their charge, in whom the State has so large a pecuniary as well as moral interest.

The Indian Schools are a perplexing case. The Superintendent has visited the Cattaraugus, Allegany, Tuscarora, Onondaga and Oneida Reservations, and as far as practicable rendered himself familiar with these several localities. The whole number of Indian Schools now in operation is 23; of which seven are on the Cattaraugus, six on the Allegany, two on the Tuscarora, two on the St. Regis and one on the Onondaga Reservations respectively.

The new plan of School supervision is referred to, with suggestions:

That the system of supervision established by the Act of 1856, has proved beneficial to the schools, and that where the duties have been intelligently and conscientiously discharged, the Commissioners have been instrumental in increasing the public interest in the cause of popular education, cannot be successfully controverted. It is true that in some instances the selections made by the Supervisors were not fortunate, either as to the capacity or fidelity of those to whom the duties of the office were intrusted; but these cases were comparatively few, and do not militate against the efficiency of the system when administered by qualified and willing instruments. That some grounds for complaint should exist under even the most judicious administration of duties affecting the interests, and often clashing with the views, of many persons, should not excite surprise. But it is to be hoped that whatever dissatisfaction may have prevailed in some localities, will be removed by the superior vigilance and wisdom of those whom the popular voice has selected to fill the responsible post of School Commissioners for the three years next ensuing. Justice to these newly-elected officers would seem to require that past negligences should not be visited upon their heads; whilst justice to the cause of popular education would seem equally to demand, that they should give their whole time to the discharge of the public duties devolved upon them in the acceptance of office. To this end it may not be inexpedient to provide by law, that the personal engagement of a Commissioner in any business other than that pertaining to his official duties, shall work a forfeiture of his office.

As to alterations of School Laws, the Superintendent says:

I am not disposed to regard with favor any alterations in the laws, beyond those simple amendments rendered obviously necessary by public convenience, and which will without doubt give greater efficiency to principles already well established. In this spirit, not less than in obedience to the pecuniary exigencies of the State and individuals, I refrain from urging any increase in the rate of taxation over that now provided, with a view of rendering the schools entirely free to those who attend them—a consummation deemed by many as highly desirable. To my mind it seems quite as important that means should be devised to render the money now contributed more diffusive in its benefits, and wider in its scope of application. If the State steps in, and by virtue of its sovereignty appropriates the property of the citizen to the education of all who choose to avail themselves of the benefit of the schools, the tax payer has a right to demand that the sum thus contributed by him shall be made to confer the greatest amount of good of which its expenditure is capable. If the schools were full and the means of instruction, as compared with those seeking to avail themselves thereof, deficient, a necessity would exist for extended accommodations and greater expenditure. But so far from this being the case, outside of the cities and villages, the almost universal concession is, that the schools are too small—the number in attendance being so limited as to render their support, beyond the time for which the State contribution would pay, burthensome. The statistics presented with this report, when duly analyzed, will show that the average number of pupils to each teacher during the time in which the schools were taught, will not exceed twenty-five.

Another amendment, imperatively demanded by many considerations, is a change of the school year. At present it corresponds with the calendar year, and the reports of trustees are required to exhibit the condition of the schools for the year ending Dec. 31, previous. This period occurs in the midst of the Winter term, including part thereof in the one year, and leaving the balance to be reported a year thereafter.

A reduction in the number of Trustees is recommended.

It is also recommended that School Trustees be empowered to exact security from a collector, where in their judgment the interest of the district requires it.

The report embodies a series of tables, of which the following exhibits the apportionment of tax for the year and the apportionment of school moneys among the several Counties of the State:

TABLE

Showing the proportion of State Tax of ¾ mill, levied in 1857, by Counties; also, Apportionment of School Moneys by Counties.

Counties.	Valuation.	Amt. of Tolls.	Ap. Sc'l Mon's.
Albany	$38,149,640	$28,612 23	$35,473 54
Allegany	9,379 454	7,034 59	19,998 34
Broome	7,891,395	5,918 55	16,377 39
Cattaraugus	8,759,067	6,569 30	18,451 89
Cayuga	20,795,102	15,596 33	22,704 82
Chautauque	15,026,361	11,2 9 77	23,782 05
Chemung	7,676,407	5,757 30	11,067 49
Chenango	11,594,762	8,696 07	19,477 38
Clinton	6,848,472	5,136 34	16,998 82
Columbia	14,706,684	11,030 01	17,908 32
Cortlandt	6,180,525	4,635 39	12,237 25
Delaware	8,974,818	6,731 11	20,670 75
Dutchess	29,181,461	21,886 10	23,497 78
Erie	53,046,535	39,784 90	51,546 96
Essex	4,761,399	3,751 20	13,139 08
Franklin	4,407,041	3,305 28	11,516 99
Fulton	4,581 294	3,435 97	9,725 04
Genessee	14 894.220	11,170 66	12,993 30
Greene	7,494,977	5,621 23	13 610 76
Hamilton	549,490	412 11	1,503 06
Herkimer	11.865.222	8,898 91	16,514 76
Jefferson	16,949,202	12,711 90	29,482 88
Kings	104,724,735	78,543 55	70,902 86
Lewis	5,129,000	3,846 75	12,008 12
Livingston	16.749.726	12,562 29	16,039 14
Madison	12,189.484	9,142 11	19,364 15
Monroe	34,931,514	26,198 63	36,368 69
Montgomery	8,694.812	6 521 11	12,251 29
New-York	520,545,282	390,408 96	214,678 65
Niagara	14,687,113	11,165 33	19,171 69
Oneida	17,318,630	12,988 97	43,898 01
Onondaga	29,588,557	22,191 41	35,206 88
Ontario	21 121.495	15,841 12	18 319 32
Orange	26,369,366	19,777 02	22,505 73
Orleans	11 206,613	8,404 96	12,054 4
Oswego	16,165,509	12,124 13	28,865 42
Otsego	12,115,295	9,086 47	23,328 02
Putnam	5,349,967	4,012 48	5 553 34
Queens	20,120,325	15,090 24	15,647 79
Rensselaer	27,583,761	20,687 82	30,182 32
Richmond	7.625,589	5,719 19	6,616 25
Rockland	5 511,847	4,133 88	6,392 98
St. Lawence	16.846.948	12,635 22	34,533 59
Saratoga	11,946.587	8,959 94	20,692 39
Schenectady	5.888,128	4,416 09	7,807 20
Schoharie	6,763,840	5,072 88	15,266 01
Schuyler	4 955,264	3,716 44	8,370 85
Seneca	11.169,329	8,377 00	10,490 40
Steuben	16.267,309	12,200 48	27,713 22
Suffolk	11,008,745	8,256 57	15 710 81
Sullivan	4,387.690	3.299 77	12.582 11
Tioga	5,919,835	4,439 87	12,162 47
Tompkins	8.831,263	6,623 46	14 076 86
Ulster	15.539,120	11,879 35	24,942 75
Warren	2,661,283	1.920 96	9,197 99
Washington	16,087,398	12,065 54	19,496 65
Wayne	14,787.399	11,090 55	20,151 12
Westchester	30,996,294	29,247 22	27,744 83
Wyoming	9,434.309	7,075 73	14,777 53
Yates	8,358,968	6,269 23	8,677 01
Totals	$1,431,692,096	$1.073,768 97	$1,374,349 52

PATERNITY OF RACHEL'S CHILDREN.—The Paris correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, in a letter of recent date, says: "RACHEL'S eldest son, a boy about 14, whose father is Count WALEWSKI, is being educated at Geneva, and knew nothing of his mother's death. A friend of mine was requested to see the Minister of Foreign Affairs on this subject, and inquire from him if he did not think it fitting that the boy should be present at the funeral, which takes place to-morrow; but Count WALEWSKI said he did deem it by any means necessary, and that it would cause the child a sad and disagreeable impression. Most people imagine that the real fact is, that the Minister for Foreign Affairs does not choose that the crowd at RACHEL'S funeral should say, 'There, that young lad who is chief mourner, and RACHEL'S son, is theson also of M. WALEWSKI, the first Minister of the Empire.' Besides this, many would have added: 'Ten or twelve years back, that boy's father persecuted RACHEL, the actress, to become his wife; and what was then termed her good sense, and her friends who surrounded her and besought her not to think of such a thing, alone prevented the marriage.' All this might not be particularly flattering to M. WALEWSKI just now; so the young ALEXANDER NAPOLEON VISCOUNT WALEWSKI (for he is perfectly acknowledged) is left in school at Geneva, and kept from the public eye."

The *Court Journal* says the recognition by Prince NAPOLEON of one of the children of the late Mlle. RACHEL has caused an immense sensation.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The bill of this Company, to be laid before Parliament, proposes an increase of capital by the creation of new shares, and the borrowing on mortgage or bond, the original capital of £353,600, now all paid up, being found, "in consequence of circumstances beyond the control of the Company," inadequate for the purposes of the undertaking. The shares of the Company are offered at £500 discount. These are £1,000 shares, fully paid up. The price quoted must probably be considered exceptional, for the majority of the shareholders are sufficiently wealthy to retain their interest in the undertaking.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

EXCEPTIONS TO REPORT—COLLISION—RULE OF DAMAGES.

Jedediah Chapman vs. *The Steamboat Empire State.*—This case came up on exceptions to a Commissioner's report. The suit was brought to recover the damages occasioned to the sloop *New-York*, by a collision with the steamer, by which the sloop was sunk near Hell Gate. A decree was rendered for libelants in the suit.

The vessel was raised by one Joseph Bounty, shortly after the collision. He libeled her for salvage, and she was sold by decree of the Court to satisfy his claim. Bounty purchased her, and she was afterwards repaired. The Commissioner on the reference in this action allowed the whole value of the sloop as for a total loss, the freight lost, expenses in raising the vessel and interest, amounting in all to $2,294 10, to which the claimants excepted.

Held by the Court—That the rule of estimating damages in such a case is the actual cost of raising and of repairs to make her value equal to her value before the collision. (The *Catharine*, 17 How., 170.)

The report in this case must therefore be set aside.

For libelant—Mr. Morton and Mr. Haskett. For claimants—Mr. Lord.

Philip H. Grace vs. *Charles H. Read, et al.*—The libelant, master and part owner of the schooner *Isabella*, brings this suit to recover a balance of freight alleged to be due upon shingles brought from North Carolina to this port. After the arrival of the vessel on May 21, 1855, there was a settlement between the parties. The libelant claimed freight amounting to $561 73. The respondents claimed damages for loss of shingles amounting to $283 40. After some consultation the libelant allowed $210 60 of the claim and the respondents paid him the balance and he gave a receipt for it as "the balance in full of freight of shingles per schooner *Isabella*."

Held by the Court—That this was a valid accord and satisfaction between the parties. That if the respondents claim for shingles lost was well founded, the libelant has received all he is entitled to, and the settlement was made upon the basis that it was well founded. Libel dismissed with costs.

For libelant, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue. For respondents, Messrs. Platt, Gerard and Buckley.

The Cosmopolitan Art Association and Emerson's.

In correction of the statement that the Cosmopolitan Art Association had given the required security in the case between them and the proprietors of *Emerson's & Putnam's Monthly*, we are requested to publish the following from the plaintiff's counsel:

TRINITY BUILDINGS, Friday, Feb. 5, 1858.

Messrs. Oakmith & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your note requesting to know if the Cosmopolitan Art Association have given security for your claim, we have to inform you that no security has been given to our knowledge. On seeing the statement in this morning's TIMES that such was the case, we applied to the Sheriff's Office, and were there informed, no security had been given, but the property attached by the Sheriff was still held by him. We have not received any notice that the Association intend to give security or to apply to have their property released from the attachment.

Respectfully yours, BUCKHAM & SMALES.

SURROGATE'S COURT—FRIDAY, Feb. 5.

The Surrogate is still unwell, and consequently there is nothing of public interest transpiring in his Court.

Political.

At the municipal election on Tuesday, in Lancaster, Pa., the home of Mr. BUCHANAN, THOMAS H. BURROWS, an Anti-Lecompton Democrat, was elected Mayor, the opposing candidate being of BUCHANAN'S own stripe. Lancaster gave a BUCHANAN majority of 1,200 in 1856.

List of Disasters for January, 1858.

We are indebted to I. H. UPTON, Esq., for the following official list of marine losses for the month of January:

STEAMERS.

Names.	From.	For.	Loss.
Ariel	Bremen	New-York	$40,000
Caledonia, (Pro.)	New York	Newburg	200
Earl of Carrick, (Br.)	Ayr	Liverpool	75,000
Fanny Fern	Pittsburg	St. Louis	20 000
Flying Cloud	St Louis	New-Orleans	50.000
Hibernia	Pittsburg	Ohio River	18,000
Iron Duke, (Br.)	Liverpool	Dublin	18,000
Khersonese	Portsmouth	East Indies	12,000
Messenger	New Orleans		5,000
Monongahela			4,000
Magnolia	New York	Berwick Bay	8.000
Post Boy	New Orleans	Mississippi R	8,000
Sarah Sands	Portsmouth	Calcutta	100,000
Transit, (Br.)			75,000
Victoria, (tug)			800
Washington	Fort Umqua	Scotsburg	10,000
Total			$442,000

SHIPS.

Allied Powers, (Br.)	Ceylon	England	$68,000
America	Liverpool	New York	6,800
Amelia	New Orleans	New-York	50,000
Anna	Callao	Queenstown	65,000
Art Union	Boston	Charleson	1,000
Berlin	Philadelphia	Savannah	850
Constitution	Liverpool	New York	700
Cumberland	Liverpool		40,000
Caroline Reed	Newcastle	New York	4,800
Claramont (Br.)	Hong Kong	San Francisco	6,700
Cambridge	New York	Mobile	75,000
C. S. Pennell	New Orleans		2,600
Dictator	New Orleans	Liverpool	1,400
East Indian	London	Bombay	8,700
Elizabeth	Quebec	Exeter	18,500
Elvira	Callao	Hampton R'ds.	1,475
Erie	Palermo	New-York	1,300
Helen Stewart	New Orleans		6,000
Espinola, (Nor.)	Quebec	London	15,600
Georgia	Liverpool	Savannah	500
Gen. Williams (Br.)	St Stephens, N. B.	Liverpool	60,000
Harmonia	New-York	Clyde	12,000
Henry Harbeck	Cardiff	Alexandria, Va	7,600
Johanna Elise, (Ham.)	New York		800
Java	Shields	New York	2,450
Jane E. Walsh	Leghorn	Philadelphia	6,700
Kossuth	Havana	Falmouth, E	5.000
Middlesex	Boston	New Orleans	8,000
Manemuke	Singapore	Calcutta	7,000
Memorial Parentum	Havana	Hamburg	4,300
Martha's Vineyard	Clyde	New-York	9,000
Malvina	Amoy	New-York	7,600
Martha Whitmore	Cadiz	Boston	4,600
Morning Light	Philadelphia	Parana	1,200
Nonpareil	Liverpool	Savannah	750
Neptune's Car	New-York	San Francisco	4,600
Pocahontas			4,400
Raleigh, (Br.)			120 000
Serampore	New Orleans	Boston	106,000
Sylvanus Blanchard	New York	New Orleans	4.500
Therese	Baltimore	Liverpool	5,600
Trimountain	Liverpool	Bombay	6,000
Tybee	St. John, N. B	Falmouth	8 500
Thyatira	Quebec	Sunderland	50,000
Tombola	Rio Janeiro	San Francisco	6,500
Wallace	Quebec	Greenock	40 000
William Libby	Calcutta	London	12,000
William, (Br.)	Harbor Grace	England	10,500
Total			$890,125

BARKS.

American Lass, (Br.)	London	New-Orleans	$26 000
Brilliant	New-Orleans	New York	7 500
Isabella, (whaler,)	Lahaina	New Zealand	10,000
Jane Doten	Philadelphia	Boston	10 000
Juniata	Calcutta	San Francisco	16,500
Jenny Jones, (Br.)	Liverpool		1,500
Louisa Kilham	Newcastle	New York	3,600
Lucy	Shields	Boston	2,400
Laure, (Fr.)	Bordeaux	Vera Cruz	6,000
Lilias	Montevideo	Akyab	8,000
Mary C. Dyer	France	New York	23 500
M. W. Babbidge	Newport	St. Thomas	4,700
Mendi	Palermo	Philadelphia	850
Mary Parker		Antwerp	18,000
N. S. Perkins	New-London	Boston	6,000
North Sea	New-York	Glasgow	4,300
Philip, J. (whaler)	Mercury Bay	Honolulu	1,000
Pamphylia	Cardenas	New-York	1 650
Sam Slick	Boston	London	36,500
Seraphina	New-Orleans	New York	8,500
St. Lawrence	St. Andrews	Limerick	10,000
Undine	Newcastle	Bermuda	5,000
Valetta	Liverpool	Charleston	2,500
Washington Allston	Calcutta	Boston	1,200
Total			$205,600

BRIGS.

Ambrose Light	Bath	Havana	$1,500
Consort	Puget Sound	San Francisco	2,500
Edwin	Boston	St. Thomas	3,410
Gladiator, (Br.)	Windsor, N. S.	New-York	1,200
H. W. Moncure	Baltimore	West Indies	6,000
Hurricane Bird	Bahia	Ham'n Roads	750
Itasca	Bonavista	New-York	800
Jane Emily, (Br.)	Newfoundland	Oporto	7,500
Martha Post	St Domingo	Liverpool	3,000
Naumkeag	New-York	Pensacola	650
North			1,200
Northern Light	Bucksport		5,400
Principe, (Br.)	Port-au Prince	New-York	4,600
Plumas	Frankfort, Me.	Fort Delaware	750
Pacific	Surinam	Marowne R	8,700
Terpsichore, (Swe.)	Rio Janeiro	Savannah	25,000
Wm. James, (Br.)	Barbadoes	Little Exuma	3.850
Wingold	Boston	Matanzas	1,200
Total			$76,310

SCHOONERS.

Adelia	Conn. River	New-York	$6,750
Abby Morton	Pensacola	Fort Taylor	250
A. J. Crawford	Liverpool	Havana	9,000
Benjamin Delano	Malta	Boston	3,000
Charles Keen	Galveston		500
Chas. S. Carstairs	Savannah	Providence	500
Cobb	New-Bedford	Mississippi R.	6,713
E. S. Rudderow	Charleston	Indian

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed at [illegible].

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; [illegible] for Five Dollars.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

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All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

The United States Senate was not in session yesterday, having adjourned over from Thursday until Monday. In the House, it was the most exciting day of the session thus far. It was voted inexpedient to allow further time to take supplementary testimony in the Ohio contested election case—VALLANDIGHAM *versus* CAMPBELL. J. D. WILLIAMSON, the witness in the Tariff Investigation, submitted his amended answer, and it then appearing that he had answered all the Committee's questions promptly, he was, on motion of Mr. STANTON, the Chairman of the Committee, discharged from custody. The Lecompton question then came up. Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, withdrew the resolution he had previously submitted for sending the Message and Constitution to the Committee on Territories and submitted another in its place, calling for a Select Committee, with the view of obtaining all the information possible relative to the formation of the Lecompton Constitution—the Committee to consist of fifteen, to be appointed by the Speaker, and to have power to send for persons and papers. The Speaker decided that the resolution could only be offered as an amendment to the motion of Mr. HUGHES, of Indiana, for a Select Committee of thirteen,—whereupon Mr. HARRIS unexpectedly acquiesced in the ruling of the Speaker, and in order as he said, to ascertain the fate of his resolution at once, moved the previous question. This was the signal for the utmost confusion. Mr. HARRIS was in vain appealed to to withdraw his resolution, and moved a call of the House. Counter-motions, motions to adjourn, and motions for almost every conceivable purpose, were then the order—this being the method taken by the factious Lecomptonites, who found themselves in a decided minority, to stave off a direct vote. Up to the time of going to press with our first edition no conclusion had been arrived at, and the prospect was good for the continuance of the session until daylight.

We publish to-day an interesting account of the views of the Mormons in regard to the movements of the Government, derived from an interview with Hon. HORACE S. ELDRIDGE, one of the leaders of the Saints, who is now on a visit to this City, and is charged with the general supervision of the Mormon Church in the East. Mr. ELDRIDGE seeks to correct certain misapprehensions in the mind of the public concerning the disposition of the Mormons; but admits that any attempt of the troops to enter Salt Lake City in hostile array will inevitably result in bloodshed. As a thoroughly Mormon view of the condition of affairs, his statements are interesting.

A rumor has reached us, by way of Chicago, from Fayetteville, Ark., to the effect that there has been a fearful insurrection of slaves near that place, incited by white men. Two settlements are reported to have been attacked by the negroes, who killed twenty-three persons, besides burning houses and slaughtering cattle. A force of volunteers was organized, who, after killing and capturing twenty-five of the insurrectionists, succeeded in quelling the disturbance. The story is probably very much exaggerated.

The Stockholders of the Bay State Mills Corporation held a meeting in Boston yesterday, and received the report of the Committee appointed at a former meeting to investigate the condition of its affairs. The report is very long, and presents such a gloomy picture of the Company's concerns that at the conclusion of its reading a vote was passed to dissolve the Corporation and wind up.

The R. M. steamship *Arabia*, which left Liverpool on the 23d ult., with one week's later news from Europe, is now fully due here. She had not been signaled at Sandy Hook at a late hour last night.

A strange charge is under investigation by Mayor TIEMANN. A policeman, who is still on duty, is charged with having committed several burglaries on his beat. The matter has caused much excitement in the Department, but the suspected man had not been made aware last night of the peril in which his reputation was involved.

We publish this morning the Protest of the Committee on Versions of the American Bible Society, against the majority resolutions of the "Committee of Nine," which were lately adopted by the Board. This protest having been refused entry upon the minutes, on Thursday evening, the protestants at once re-signed their positions on the Version Committee. This act is of the gravest import to the interests of the Bible Society—and so it is felt to be by the Board.

JAMES BINGHAM was tried yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, for feloniously receiving a quantity of goods, consisting of knives, augers, steel-pens, &c., valued at $110, which had been stolen from one of KINGSLEY'S Express wagons, in Nassau-street. The goods were found on his premises, No 74 Baxter-street. He did not dispute their identity, but stated that they had been brought there during his absence, and unknown to him. The Jury found him guilty. He is an old offender, having been convicted of similar charges on former occasions. He will be sentenced to-day.

The Committee of the Board of Councilmen on Wharves, Piers, and Slips, Councilman BRADY in the Chair, met in the library of the City Hall on Friday to hear the resumed argument on the question of the removal of the North River steamboats. There was a numerous attendance, but no new evidence or argument was elicited.

There was also a crowded meeting of the Committee on Streets of the same Board to hear parties interested in street improvements in the Third and Fifth Wards. After Messrs. TITUS, PORTER and MANN had addressed the Committee, an adjournment was taken to Tuesday next, at 1 o'clock, to meet in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen.

The case of STAATS, on trial in the Circuit Court, Brooklyn, before Judge STRONG to recover a penalty under the Metropolitan Police act, for selling intoxicating liquors on Sunday, was brought to a close yesterday and the defendant acquitted, on the ground that lager bier, the only article alleged to have been sold, is not intoxicating within the meaning of the law.

The General Markets, yesterday, were moderately active for Flour, Wheat and Corn. Flour and Wheat ruled firm. An increased supply of Corn depressed prices. Cotton was brisker at ⅛c.@¼c. ₰ lb. dearer than on Wednesday. Rio Coffee was in lively request at a shade higher rates. Rice was pretty freely dealt in and it slightly improved. Sugars and Molasses were in demand at about former quotations. Provisions exhibited more steadiness, but were not active. Spirits Turpentine was in good request at higher prices. No remarkable movement occurred in other branches of trade.

PARTY FAIRNESS.—In a recent article upon the Kansas question we stated as clearly and strongly as justice required, the reasons assigned by the President for recommending the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution, and then appended the considerations upon the other side, which led us to consider those reasons wholly inconclusive. The Washington *Union* copies the first part of our article, but omits the rest,—thus presenting the TIMES as indorsing the President's views. This strikes us as the height of unfairness and injustice.

Kansas in Congress.

The Lecompton question has taken a new shape in Congress. Instead of voting directly, and blindly, upon the admission of Kansas, it is proposed in the House of Representatives to refer the subject to a Committee, for the purpose of inquiring whether *the people* of Kansas have really made application for admission into the Union or not. Perhaps it would be going too far to say that we are surprised at the resistance offered to this proposition by the Administration Party. But certainly we cannot see upon what grounds of reason that opposition rests.

The most bigoted adherents of the Administration cannot deny or doubt that there is very strong reason to *suspect* that a majority of the people of Kansas are opposed to the admission of the State with the Lecompton Constitution. The vote on the 4th of January, when over 10,000 persons protested against that step,—whether legally valid or not,—is certainly sufficient to create a very strong doubt in the minds of men who care not in the least for the political relations of the subject. And so important a point as this ought not to be left in doubt. It would be inexcusable for Congress to act upon a matter likely to affect so vitally the interests and welfare of the Union, without the most full and accurate knowledge upon the subject.

If a majority of the people of Kansas are *not* in favor of bringing the State into the Union, then no application for admission has been made—for a minority of the people have no authority to speak in the name of the State. If a majority are opposed to the Lecompton Constitution, its adoption by Congress would not be the *admission* of the State—for admission implies application and desire on the part of the majority; it would be *forcing* Kansas into the Union against the will of its inhabitants. Congress has no right to do this. It "*may* admit" new States, but it cannot coerce or compel them to come into the Union. It would be a high-handed exercise of arbitrary power to do so; and to use the Federal army to *force* a State into the confederacy would be a monstrous and unparalleled outrage.

It is a matter of the highest importance, therefore, that Congress should know, accurately and authentically, whether a majority of the people of Kansas actually desire admission into the Union with the Lecompton Constitution or not:—and the only way by which this fact can be ascertained, so far as any past expression of opinion is concerned, is by the inquiry of an impartial and intelligent Committee. Let them revise the election returns, and see how many of them are legal and how many are fraudulent. Let them inquire into the validity of the election of the 4th of January upon the Constitution, and the weight to which the votes then cast are entitled in an estimate of the popular sentiment. Resistance to the appointment of this Committee indicates a very evident mistrust, on the part of the Administration, of the soundness of its position. It shows that they have not full faith in the ability of their facts and principles to withstand the scrutiny of such a Committee.

We think it is due to the importance of the subject, and to the welfare of the country at large, that this Committee should be appointed.

Directors of Moneyed Institutions.

A very important bill has been introduced into our State Senate, by Mr. STOW, the object of which is to regulate the election of bank and railroad officers, and also to compel directors to give a certain amount of attention to their duties. One of the most important sections of the bill is that which forbids the use of proxies by the officer of a moneyed institution in the choice of directors; and another, which is hardly of secondary importance, gives the power of choosing the cashier, or by whatever name the financial officer of an institution may be called, to the stockholders instead of the directors.

Recent developments have given abundant proof of the necessity of some such legal restrictions as are embodied in Mr. STOW's bill, in relation to banks and railroad companies. It has been too much the practice for responsible men to permit their names to be used as the directors of institutions, of whose affairs they were entirely ignorant. The disastrous affairs of the Bank of Pennsylvania is a remarkable case in point. There were a long list of most respectable and well-known names of directors, but not one of them, it appears, knew anything about the affairs of the institution. There is something ludicrous in the idea of a board of directors, composed of wealthy and respectable merchants, passing a series of complimentary resolutions in reference to the President of the Bank, thanking him for the ability he had displayed in the management of their money, and then discovering a few days afterwards that he had actually squandered the whole capital of the concern and brought it to bankruptcy, without awakening a suspicion in their minds of his lack of integrity or capacity. Just such another case has been exposed in Hartford, where SEYMOUR, the Secretary of the Hartford County Savings Institution, made way with the entire funds intrusted to his keeping, amounting to $116,000, without his Board of Directors knowing, or even suspecting that there was anything wrong in his conduct. There was a "board," consisting of twenty-six responsible men, who permitted their names to be published as directors, the greater part of them never having attended a single meeting, and not one of them, as now appears, ever having taken the trouble to examine into the conduct of the institution of which they were the guardians.

Men who have character enough to make their names desirable as officers or directors of moneyed institutions, ought to be too careful of their reputations to permit their names to be used as stool-pigeons to mislead the public. If a merchant cannot give his personal supervision to the affairs of a bank, or any other incorporate company, he ought not to allow his name to be used as one of its managers or directors. A verdict for damages was lately obtained against the eminent artist, GEORGE CRUIKSHANK, in London, in favor of a simple-minded person who was induced to invest his money in a bogus company on seeing the name of the great caricaturist among the names of the directors. It appeared that he had amiably permitted his name to be used in that manner, but knew nothing whatever about the concern of which he was supposed o be a director. He will not, probably, be caught in such a snare again; and we should think that the developments that have been made during the past three months would not only teach a lesson of caution to respectable business men who permit their names to be published as directors of moneyed institutions, but would also put the public at large on their guard against trusting too much to an imposing list of directors' names.

The Armies of Europe—Spain as a War-making Power.

We yesterday printed a condensed account of Captain MCCLELLAND'S very interesting report upon the Armies of Europe, which embodies those statistical portions of the document most likely to attract the attention of the non-professional public. The style and tone of Captain MCCLELLAND'S report are alike admirable, and the critical examination of the siege of Sebastopol, with which he opens his work, cannot fail to be valuable even to those who are indisposed to accept in all points his views of the conduct of that extraordinary passage in the history of war. The practical conclusions which he draws from the study of the subject, and applies to the condition of our own country, are of the first importance to civilians as well as to soldiers. He has satisfied himself by a minute and careful analysis of the military force of the European nations and of our own means of defence, that the introduction of steam into the transport service of the great Powers has made a complete revolution in the chances of warfare, and that any serious war with a leading military State would expose this country to be overwhelmed by forces *to which we could offer no availing resistance whatever*. He therefore recommends with urgency the extension of our system of coast defences and of military education.

The body of Captain MCCLELLAND'S report is chiefly occupied with a new and detailed account of the organization of the Russian army, of which, as he justly observes, but little was clearly known before the Crimean war. The armies of France, England, Austria, Prussia and Sardinia are also described with more or less minuteness, the English infantry receiving the least of his attention, because our own infantry system is so nearly modeled upon that of England as to make description thereof almost superfluous. The military force of Spain is not passed under review by Captain MCCLELLAND, that portion of the duties devolved upon the commission of which he was a member, having probably been assigned to one of his two coadjutors, Major DELAFIELD and Major MORDECAI, whose reports have been delayed by the discharge of other important duties which devolved upon those officers after their return from Europe. But as the imminent probability of an armed interference by Spain in the affairs of the distracted republic of Mexico lends a particular immediate interest to the subject, we extract from the elaborate work of the Baron VON MINUTOLI upon the resources of Spain some statements of the military and naval force of Her Catholic Majesty, which will doubtless surprise those who are unfamiliar with the rapid and extensive development which has taken place during the last ten years in all departments of Spanish industry and in every province of the Spanish power. The Baron VON MINUTOLI, who was for many years the Prussian Consul-General in Spain, and enjoyed the best opportunities of accurate information upon the theme of which he treats, accords to the Spaniards a much higher position in the scale of national strength than they are generally supposed to hold, though his estimate falls short, of course, of their own inordinate pretensions. The vast recuperative energy of the Peninsular populations and the immense resources in every kind of their country have more than once, in the course of Spanish history, enabled her statesmen to take the world by surprise, and to put forth a sudden and spasmodic strength, beyond all previous expectation. The Administration of Cardinal ALBERONI, for instance, figures in the annals of the last century like a magnificent *tour de force*, or a splendid piece of national legerdemain.

But the improvement actually going on in the condition of Spain is of a more healthy and permanent character. It is the result of the gradual enlightenment of her population, and not of the unexpected energy of her rulers—a blossoming of the national character, and not a graft of foreign intellect and foreign statesmanship. While it has favorably affected the whole body of the nation, this revival of Spanish vitality is nowhere more perceptible than in the war-making capacity of the country. The Spanish army has been gradually reconstructed upon a higher footing of efficiency than it attained even during the disciplinary years of the Peninsular struggle. At the present time its war-strength of 180,000 men is scientifically organized, and distributed with considerable skill. The Infantry regiments are 46 in number, each regiment divided into three battalions of six companies each—one of Grenadiers, one of Rifles, and four of Fusiliers. The Regimental Staff consists of a colonel, lieutenant-colonel, one drum-major, one shoemaker, and one tailor. Each battalion is officered by a first and second commandant, one adjutant, one ensign, one chaplain, one sergeant, and one corporal of music; each company by one captain, two lieutenants, two sub-lieutenants, one sergeant, three 2d sergeants, five corporals, two 2d corporals, a drummer, and a fifer, and each company numbers 73 privates, making the average strength of a regiment about 1,300 men.

The Artillery service is undergoing a complete revision, with the object of assimilating it to the French, and has already attained a very conspicuous degree of efficiency. The Army in Cuba consists of 16 regiments of Infantry, and four companies of Sharpshooters, one Artillery regiment of two brigades, each of four field batteries; of one brigade of siege Artillery; one company of Sappers and Miners; two regiments and six squadrons of Cavalry; and one battalion of Engineers. In addition to these regular troops, the Island is protected by the levies of the insular militia, which have undergone a decided improvement in the course of the last three years.

Equal progress has been made in the navy of the Nation. In 1845 Spain possessed but 42 vessels of war, most of which were old, worm-eaten and practically as useless as our own *North Carolina* or *Pennsylvania*. Her dockyards had been silent for half a century. At the famous station of Ferrol, for instance, where fourteen great line-of-battle-ships had been launched in four years of Cardinal ALBERONI'S time, but two vessels were built between 1794 and 1845. In 1852 the Spanish Navy numbered 124 vessels in active service, while 78 were building or repairing in the various dockyards of Cadiz, Carthagena, Mahon and Ferrol. At the latter place 2,000 workmen were constantly employed—foundries of all kinds were in full operation, and a school of Naval Engineers was established, where forty pupils were learning the scientific principles of their profession, under a competent staff of instructors, bred in England and in France. The Navy List of the Kingdom bore inscribed the names of 3 first-rates, of 5 first-class frigates, 6 sloops-of-war, 85 brigs and schooners, and 22 war-steamers. These vessels were all in a state of efficiency, carried 927 guns, and were manned by 7,132 sailors, 1,850 marines, and 460 engineers, under the command of 313 officers. The French system of marine registration had been adopted, with certain modifications, and the mercantile marine of Spain, increased to the respectable figure of nearly 400,000 tons, and rapidly increasing, offered upon its rolls a naval reserve liable to the royal conscription of 76,914 seamen. These figures alone are sufficient to indicate the reality and extent of the resources upon which Spain may rely in the the prosecution of any military enterprise, and to satisfy the statistical reader that the ancient monarchy is by no means to be despised in its present condition or in its near future.

General Nye's House and Lot.

We are very glad that General NYE, of the Metropolitan Police Commission, resents the intimation that he is about to accept, from the Policemen under his authority, the gift of a house and lot valued at $15,000. But the General need not have manifested so much indignation, or affected so much contempt for the newspapers which have brought the matter to the attention of the public. The General said he "very rarely corrected a newspaper report, because they *always* talk most about that which they know least." The fact may possibly be so,—but if it is, we do not see that it affords a very good reason for the course which the General says he uniformly adopts. It would seem to us all the more desirable that the General should enlighten their ignorance out of his superabundant knowledge.

But in this particular instance the General himself seems to have been sadly in lack of information, of which the newspapers and the rest of mankind were in full possession. He declared that he was not aware that any attempt was made to tax policemen for the purpose of making him a present of a house. "All he had to say about it was, that *it was entirely new to him.*" The General's ignorance on this subject seems to have been quite peculiar to himself. Everybody else seems to have known all about it. Mayor TIEMANN said that several Policemen had complained to him that they had been taxed $15 apiece for this purpose. It is a little curious that the President of the Police Commission should be so utterly ignorant of the proceedings of his subordinates. If they had been raising money for other purposes—for example, recurring to the past, to promote Mayor WOOD'S reëlection—General NYE would probably have known all about it. Perhaps he would not have been quite so certain, moreover, in that case, as he is in this, that "a policeman can do what he likes with his money."

General NYE'S ignorance, we suspect, is affected. It was assumed in order to allow him an easy extrication from an embarrassing and not very creditable position. There is no doubt whatever of the fact that a scheme has been on foot to collect from members of the Police force—of course under the guise of voluntary contributions—money enough to make the General a handsome gift. We do not suppose that it originated with him—still less that he would ever make compliance with such exactions on the part of a policeman a condition of his remaining in the department. We presume that it was started by some over-zealous friends of the General, either in or out of the force—and no man has more of them, and was intended as a marked compliment to his personal and official character. But it is not creditable to him as the vigilant, Argus-eyed head of a public body popularly supposed to be ominiscient, that he should have remained to the last moment in such utter ignorance of a concerted movement of this sort among its members. And it is still less to his credit that he should have reproached and sneered at the Newspaper Press for not being as ignorant as he confesses himself to have been concerning the affairs of his own department.

But it is satisfactory to know that we are not to be subjected to the opprobrium of seeing a high City official accepting a gift of $15.000 from men dependent upon him for the salaries out of which the contribution was to be made. It would be very difficult to convince the public that such a proceeding would be either dignified or honest.

Boston Morals.

Time was when the capital of New-England was regarded as the home of sound principles and of thrifty virtue. The subordinate rank of the Puritan States in the political hierarchy of the Union was in a measure balanced by the impression which prevailed throughout the Union of their more than average honesty and morality, as well in the relations of commerce as in the concerns of private life. But to this favorable reputation of theirs the people of the Eastern States seem to be growing gradually indifferent. The disclosures which have been recently made of the financial management of some of the leading manufacturing concerns of Massachusetts, under the control of men whose names were proudly paraded by our Oriental cousins, but a few months since, as the types of commercial honor and of social respectability, have gone far to demolish the prestige of these primitive communities: and indisposed as we are to argue from the particular to the universal in matters of character, we must own that we know not how to explain the extraordinary fact that the Boston journals, and particularly that one of their number which has for years enjoyed the somewhat ambiguous title of the "respectable Daily," should be found foremost in the attempt to justify the miserable duplicity and meanness of the conduct of the American Captain DURHAM, who recently slunk out of the port of Marseilles under cover of the faith reposed by the officers of the French law in the word of an American citizen. The Boston *Advertiser*, of yesterday, alludes, to the contemptible proceeding as the "escape of Captain DURHAM," and congratulates that astute Yankee on his success in "outwitting the authorities" of Marseilles. As an individual expression of opinion, this statement of the *Advertiser's* is not, perhaps, of any particular importance, but until it has been formally disarmed and rebuked by the more conspicuous Presses of Boston, our New-England friends must not be surprised to find themselves classed below the repudiators of Mississippi, for in the case of these some provocation and excuse might be held to exist, which is entirely wanting to the Eastern admirers of successful dishonor.

THE NEXT FIGHTING GROUND.—The repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the proclamation of popular sovereignty, of necessity makes every new Territory the scene of a new struggle between Slavery and its enemies. Senator DOUGLAS, in a speech at Chicago, in 1855, predicted that the effect of the Nebraska bill would be, not only to leave Kansas and Nebraska free, but to prohibit Slavery from the territory *South* of the line of 36° 30'. Probably this would not have been attempted, but for the fact that the Pro-Slavery Party has attempted, by fraud and violence, to overrule the will of the people of Kansas, and establish Slavery there.

The following paragraph from a letter in the Boston *Journal* indicates the fulfillment of the prophecy of Senator DOUGLAS:

"LAWRENCE, Sunday, Jan. 24.

A great deal of interest is manifested here relative to the proposed Territory of Arizona. A great many Free-State men have stated their determination to go in the Spring, or when the difficulties are settled here. I know of a select party, composed of men who have been active here on the Anti-Slavery side, and who intend starting the 1st of May—*the principal reason for going being the desire to help the cause of Free Institutions there.* Sheriff JONES, MEWSON of Tecumseh, and a number of others, Ultra-Slavery propagandists, are also preparing to leave in the Spring. It is said JONES expects to be made Marshal of the new Territory. NEWSON threatens the lives of all Free-State men who may go. Circumstances go strongly to prove that Arizona will be the next battle ground. A crusading element is one strong characteristic of the Kansas people, and wherever there may be a struggle for freedom many of her citizens will be found engaged in it."

The action of the Pro-Slavery Party in Kansas has converted the great mass of her inhabitants into zealous, active, fanatical propagandists of Freedom,—and they will contest with the power from which they have suffered so much every inch of ground that remains. This is a struggle which the South should have avoided, rather than sought.

A PROFITABLE SPECULATION.—In consequence of the many serious losses experienced by the shipping interests of New-York, from the ice in the bay and rivers during the severe Winters of the past three or four years, a company was formed last year, who undertook for a certain sum to keep a free passage open for ships and ferry-boats during the present Winter from the middle of December to the 1st of March. A suitable ice-boat was constructed to be employed in this service, and a contract entered into with the Insurance Companies and packet owners. The pay stipulated was $200 a day. The boat has been kept in readiness, and would probably have accomplished the object for which she was built; but thus far there has not been ice enough in the bay or rivers to make a mint julep; and as there are but three weeks more of Winter, it is not likely that there will be any. But the pay for the ice-boat goes on all the same, as though she had been plowing up the expected ice fields, and making channels for the shipping of this port.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION DECIDED.—It has long been a disputed point whether *lager bier* can be properly classed among toxatious drinks, but yesterday, Judge STRONG of Long Island, decided, in the case of JACOB STAATS, who was indicted for selling intoxicating liquors on Sunday, that *lager bier* is not an intoxicating drink. If the question had been whether lager is a stupefying drink, or not, the decision would probably have been in the affirmative. The decision is a very important one, and it will have a decided effect upon the habits of a very large class of our population, to whom lager bier has become almost a necessary of life. There will be great rejoicing over the decision of Judge STRONG by our German population, and the "saloons" where their favorite beverage is sold will be crowded to-morrow with thirsty devotees.

An Enterprising Newspaper.

Poor old Mr. BENNETT is driven to sad shifts in the decrepitude and loss of energy which have overtaken his newspaper. A few days ago he attempted to stimulate the public mind by announcing very conspicuously that the Mormons had proposed to sell Salt Lake City to the Government. An article which we copy from the *Union* explains that very shallow bubble.

The following communication exposes another of his falsehoods and throws considerable light upon the manner in which his sheet is edited. The fact that such tales are told out of school, moreover, shows the distaste that persons employed to do such things may entertain for their work:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Herald* a few days since stated, in what purported to be a dispatch from Washington, that Mr. STONE, while on examination before the Congressional Committee, testified that Mr. BANKS had borrowed $7,000 of the parties interested in the repeal of the wool duty. The statement has already been pronounced false; but it may be well enough for me to state further that it did not come from Washington at all, *but was fabricated in the Herald office.*

The TIMES of the day before contained a dispatch stating in general terms one fact that had been stated by Mr. STONE to the Committee. This was amplified and altered in the *Herald* office,—the statement concerning Mr. BANKS added, and the whole published as an original dispatch. Yours, INSIDER.

A GOOD JOKE.—Our venerable neighbor, the *Commercial*, is not greatly given to joking,—but when it does make an adventure in that line the effect is something remarkable. Witness the following:

"What English author is it who says that 'newspapers always excite curiosity, but no one ever lays them down without a feeling of disappointment?' The sentiment is CHARLES LAMB'S. But then *he never read the New-York Commercial Advertiser.*"

That is decidedly good,—though if *we* had said it the *Commercial* would have considered us malicious.

☞ The Firemen's Fund Insurance Company is the name of an association about to be organized with a stock of $150,000—$10 a share—with the provision that one-half of the profits over seven per cent. on the capital shall be appropriated to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the New-York Fire Department.

THE MORMONS.

A Mormon View of Affairs in Utah.

Statement of Grievances—The Position of Brigham Young.

HON. HORACE S. ELDRIDGE, a gentleman high in office among the Mormons in Utah, has recently arrived in this City, direct from Great Salt Lake. In an interview with him, we have gathered a number of facts in relation to the condition of affairs in the Territory, which derive additional importance from the authority vested in Mr. ELDRIDGE by virtue of his office. This gentleman has several times presided over the Mormon communities in the Western States, and for a number of years has been the principal business agent for the Church of the Saints. His present mission to the East is undertaken with the same design of general supervision. His statements are peculiarly interesting, as furnishing the Mormon view of the present state of affairs between the Saints and the Government.

Mr. ELDRIDGE speaks in terms of unqualified praise of the citizens of Utah, whom he styles an industrious, honest, honorable community. He declares that they have never had any difficulty with United States officers who were contented to perform their official duties, and refrained from interference with the institutions of the Mormon Church. He referred particularly to Capt. STANBURY, Capt. GUNNISON, Col. STEPTOE, and several of the Judges and other civil officers who had been stationed in the Territory, and who had spoken well of the people and their leaders. The reputation of other Government officials, however, does not rate so high in Mormon estimation. It is positively denied that violence had been offered, even to the most obnoxious of these persons.

In regard to the position of the President in the present contest, Mr. ELDRIDGE speaks feelingly. He says the people in Utah had really expected that Mr BUCHANAN would have taken a very different course with them. They thought that Utah had never been treated as any other Territory of the Union, and could only interpret the neglect of the General Government as the effect of a prejudice against their religion. He thought that if President BUCHANAN had sent out Commissioners—judicious, high-minded, honorable men—to investigate the charges preferred against the Mormons, he would have found nothing to their discredit, but much to their honor for patience and forbearance. It is denied that BRIGHAM YOUNG ever said that he would not permit another Governor to enter the Territory. Mr. ELDRIDGE, on the contrary, had heard him say, when Colonel STEPTOE was appointed his successor by President PIERCE, that if the Colonel accepted the appointment, he would salute him, hat in hand, as an honorable gentlemen; and that "the best music of the Territory should serenade him at his inauguration." This was spoken before thousands of persons in public assembly. The Colonel, seeing that the people had unlimited confidence in "his Excellency BRIGHAM YOUNG," signed a petition to the President for his reappointment, to which the military and civil officers, then in the Territory, as well as the "Gentile" merchants, added their signatures.

BRIGHAM and the people did certainly expect, as a matter of justice, (adds Mr. ELDRIDGE,) that after so long forbearance, wherein their patriotism and patience had been well tried, the Federal offices would have been filled with *men of the Territory*, men fully competent to discharge every duty; but had it been the determination of the President to send on Federal officers from other places, in spite of the request of the citizens of Utah, they could have gone in and discharged the functions of their several offices in peace. Governor CUMMING would have been well received, and the other officers with him; and if they had considered an armed escort necessary to their protection, all could have gone in together; but when the citizens learned that 2,500 soldiers, with all the munitions of war, were on the plains, they could see nothing in new officers, accompanied by troops, but an effort to break them up. Mr. ELDRIDGE considers it a misfortune that troops were sent to accompany the new officials, for the reason that after the charges of the Mormons against some of the United States officers, and their counter-charges against the Mormons, it was considered probable that new Federal officers *would have avoided the course in which their predecessors failed*; and if the Mormons really did trample the laws of the United States under their feet, it would have been a simple matter to take the necessary steps for placing a record of their outrages before the nation in a clear and unmistakable manner, instead of raising the general cry of "Rebellion."

Governor YOUNG spoke plainly of the iniquities of officials, but no man in the United States (Mr. E. declares) has greater reverence for the Constitution or is more earnest in its defence than BRIGHAM; and none would make greater sacrifices to sustain it. BRIGHAM, it is added, asks nothing more for himself and the citizens of Utah than the rights of American citizens; the Mormons require nothing more than what their neighbors enjoy, but when a clear case of injustice is before them, they are determined to submit to it no longer.

Mr. E. was in no way troubled at the purport of an increased Army going out to Utah in the Spring. If the troops forced their way into the valleys he thought that *a bloody account would have to be rendered.* The Mormons as a people, were peaceable, and had no disposition to fight if it could be avoided; but *they preferred an honorable war, if forced upon them, to a dishonorable peace.* The resources in Utah for sustaining the people would not probably be considered great by any other people; but as they had fought through the cricket and grasshopper wars, when they had to dig roots and boil down cowhides and eat them after they had consumed the animal, they thought they could live where others would starve, and were quite willing to try it.

Mr. ELDRIDGE denies the charges against the Mormons for encouraging the Indians to steal property and murder emigrants. The course of Gov. YOUNG, he says, has been to civilize the savages—not to encourage their barbarism. Dr. HURT might tell his story of his flight and hair-breadth escapes; but if the "boys" had wanted to injure him they could easily have done so. His story looks to Mormon eyes as if it was prepared to be read in the States.

As to the "peculiar institution," our visitor was very modest, saying only that it worked well enough, and that peace prevailed in Utah.

The Mormons have settlements all over the Territory, even as far south as Santa Clara and the Rio Virgin. Mr. ELDRIDGE thought the industry of the people should be an offset to the numerous charges against them. They could not do so much labor and perform so much wickedness at once.

A published statement, to the effect that many of the animals belonging to the contractors attached to the Expedition had been stampeded by the Mormons, is not absolutely contradicted; but it is added that, if the animals were driven off, every one of them will *be taken care of and accounted for, if peace is brought round.* Mr. ELDRIDGE had no personal knowledge of the situation of the Expedition. He knew the place well, where they were camped, and felt assured that if the weather had been as severe this Winter as in the last, it would have been a sad time with them.

In regard to the rumored proposal to arrange existing difficulties by a sale of Mormon property in

Utah to the Government, to be followed by a begira, Mr. E. did not feel at liberty to speak positively. He remarked, however, that the Mormons are strongly attached to their present locality, and would be loath to expatriate themselves. They have no desire to change, asking only to be secured in the possession of the rights and privileges of American citizens.

It may not be amiss to add that the personal history of Mr. ELDRIDGE is a matter of some interest, in view of the important part he has assumed among the Saints. He is a native of Auburn, in this State, and has been twenty years a Mormon. He was baptized into the Mormon faith in the year 1836, and become early acquainted with JOSEPH SMITH and the leading men who were associated with him. In the Fall of '38 he went to Missouri, and purchased a farm of 230 acres, near the town of Far West, together with valuable property in that place, but, in a few months after this purchase, was compelled to leave under the exterminating order of Gov. LILBURN N. BOGGS. He lost all his property, but has carefully preserved the warrantee deed, counting we presume on the return to Missouri of which we have heard something lately in the discourses of "Brother KIMBALL." He had a share in the Missouri troubles, and witnessed deeds, the remembrance of which he declares will last him a life-time. He went to Nauvoo, where he purchased a city lot and a farm, which he improved and made very comfortable; but in 1846 was again obliged to draw up stakes—receiving for all he possessed only a wagon and an old horse and harness to start him for the Rocky Mountains. He passed the two following years in "Winter Quarters," now Florence, in Nebraska Territory, where he lost two children from disease contracted from the sudden change and exposure in leaving a comfortable home in Nauvoo for a dwelling in a mud hut. In the Fall of 1848, he arrived in Utah, where his family has since resided. Mr. ELDRIDGE goes hence to Washington, on business connected with the interests of the Mormon body.

AFFAIRS IN HAVANA.

New Banking Arrangement—No Reduction to be made of the Duties on American Flour—Reciprocity Treaty between Spain and Cuba—Theatrical and General Gossip.

From our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Friday, Jan. 29, 1858.

Some of our Banking Institutions, finding that it is useless for them all to attempt single-handed the great battle against the Spanish Bank and each other, have at last concluded to join hands and form but one. So far six have manifested a willingness to enter into this arrangement, and it is to be presumed others will follow the example. The names of the fusionists are "Positiva," capital $1,600,000; "Caja Central," $500,000; "Banco de Pinar del Rio," $500,000; "Compañia Internacional," $600,000; "Banco de Hacendados," $200,000; "Credits Agricola de Cardenas," $300,000, making in the aggregate the sum of $3,600,000, with the privilege of increasing to $7,200,000. This new bank will be styled "La Alianza," and is to have branches in Cardenas and Pinar del Rio, and such other places as may be determined on. The conduct of the Spanish bank has induced the merchants and the shareholders of these different companies to join hands, and we may expect a warm opposition on the part of the directors of the rival companies. The mercantile community will, of course, give the preference to the "Alianza," and work together against the usurers of the Spanish Bank.

Some few months ago I mentioned the fact of General CONCHA'S applying to the Home Government for the reduction of the duties on American flour. News has been received from Madrid on the subject that leaves no hopes for the introduction of so good a reform. The Spanish proprietors of the mills in Santander, who pretend to represent the interests of the wheat-growing farmers, have leagued together to defeat the measure, and such are the potent effects of money at the Court of Madrid, that they will ultimately succeed. The proposition of the "*Junta de Fomento*" is that American flour should pay $2 50 per barrel, and if the duties under the reduced rates do not equal the amount collected on Spanish flour in the best years, the same shall be made up by a special tax on all landed estates. Though this proposition may appear somewhat stranger to you, the "*Junta de Fomento*" are perfectly convinced that the increased consumption of cheap flour would more than double the sum realized on the Spanish article. Spaniards, however, are great protectionists, and they fear that if they allowed the Cubans to eat sweet bread, their merchant marine would suffer very much. The American line fish business that CONCHA inaugurated under such auspicious beginnings met with the same result.

I notice that the Spanish and Cuban journals are discussing the policy of a reciprocity tariff between the Island of Cuba and Spain, for which there is a strong party both here and in the mother country. The subject is to be brought to the attention of the Cortes, and if such an arrangement cannot be effected, a desperate effort will be made to modify the present tariff in favor of Spanish produce and foreign goods imported in Spanish bottoms. It seems that they are not satisfied with the present difference in their favor. They had better build finer and faster ships, and sail them properly, and then merchants could conscientiously give them the preference. "Madame Rumor" says that a purse is being made up here to aid in carrying out the scheme. It is rather singular that the Spanish Court journals and the *Diario* should commence simultaneously the attack. Time will disclose all, that is if Mr. BUCHANAN does not succeed before in purchasing the island.

MAX MARETZEK has had plenty of trouble lately amidst his triumphant victory over our pockets. It was his intention to leave to-day in the *Cahawba* with RONCONI and several others of his troupe, but the broken-down baritone refuses to accompany MAX to New-York, asserting that he was only contracted to sing in the Tacon Theatre. The suit will be tried to-day or to-morrow. The dirty sheets published by the beardless admirers of the two rival *prima donnas* have been so abusive lately that MAX sued the editors of one, called the *Entreacto*, devoted exclusively to the praise of Madame FREZZOLINI, RONCONI and BOTTARDI, for defamation of character. The Alcalde dismissed the matter very summarily, ordering each one of the disputants to withdraw mutually their offensive notes and give a public satisfaction. The other paper, *El Regañon*, lauds to the skies Madame GAZZANIGA BRIGNOLI and TAGLIAFICO, and as a natural consequence abuse the favorites of the other side. The thing has been carried to such a foolish excess that the sooner the troupe leaves us, the better it will be for the reputation of the music-loving public of Havana. Next Saturday GAZZANIGA takes her benefit in her best part, "La Traviata." FREZZOLINI'S will come off next week. Great times may be looked for on both nights. Costly wreaths and presents have been prepared for the occasion, besides the supper and grand serenade.

Last Monday a poor unfortunate fellow was garroted near the Jail. He was one of the chain-gang, and murdered his overseer. He attempted to address the public from the scaffold, but was prevented by the priests and the roll of the drums. As usual the crowd was immense, consisting mostly of the lowest orders, with here and there a sprinkling of females.

The last norther has improved the sanitary condition of the city, and no new cases of fever have been reported. The small-pox, however, continues almost as bad as before. Notwithstanding the deaths of the persons mentioned in my last, I am informed by a medical man that the disease is mainly confined to the lower classes, and is more prevalent in the wards where foreigners and decent people never go.

Card.

The Sisters of the Good Shepherd gratefully acknowledge the receipt of $200 from A. BELMONT, Esq., for the benefit of that Institution.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 4.

FROM ALBANY.

Railroad Valuations—Assessed Valuation of the Hudson River Railroad—The Senate—A Prospect of Work—Suspending the Usury Laws—General Duryea's Kansas Resolution—A Bankrupt Law—A Democratic Caucus, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 5, 1858.

The discussion in the Senate upon the passage of the resolution to require from the Railroad Companies of the State a statement of the assessed valuation of their property under the laws of 1856 and 1857, respectively, developed the fact that what is called "Railroad Legislation" is attracting the attention of the people of the State. Whether the back track will be taken, I am not so sure. The act that has most awakened the public mind is the law of last Winter changing the mode of making up the valuation of railroad property. It is the popular belief that under its provisions the burden of taxation has been transferred from the railroads to the people of the towns through which the roads pass. The facts called for in Mr. LAFLIN'S resolves will establish the truth or error of this belief. I think the result will prove that in the aggregate there is not a very material change in favor of the roads under the new law. In some localities the valuation has decreased; in many others it has largely increased. The State Comptroller, Mr. BURROWS, when asked to explain the provisions of the law, universally gave this answer: "Do not make the valuation any less." As a general rule, this explanation was deemed by the Assessors sufficient authority for disputing the railroad valuation, and adhering to the former value fixed by the people. While the debate was going on in the Senate yesterday, Senator SLOAN received the returns from the Hudson River Railroad, of which he is President. He had directed them to be prepared for the information of the Committee, without anticipating that the Senate would make a call for them. The statement would be handed to the Senate to-day, but that it has has not attached the certificate required by the resolution. I am, therefore, under obligations to Senator SLOAN for permission to copy the figures in advance of their presentation to the Senate. I give the valuation by towns and counties, for 1856 and 1857; together with the increase and decrease under the provisions of the new law.

NEW-YORK.	1856.	1857.	Increase.	Decrease.
Third Ward	$220,000	$225,000	$5,000	——
Ninth Ward	97,000	97,000	——	——
Twelfth Ward	48,525	19,920	——	$28,605
Twentieth Ward	292,000	292,100	100	——
Twenty-sec. Ward	23,600	23,600	——	——
Totals	$678,125	$656,720	$5,100	$28,505
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.				
Yorkers	$130,000	$93,424	——	$36,576
Peekskill	75,000	101,483	$26,483	——
Mount Pleasant	30,000	40,899	10,899	——
Ossining	30,000	53,118	24,118	——
Cortlandt	120,000	159,642	39,642	——
Totals	$385,000	$448,566	$100,342	$36,576
PUTNAM COUNTY.				
Phillipstown	$47,800	$104,205	$56,705	——
DUTCHESS COUNTY.				
Fishkill	$187,700	$128,434	——	$59,266
Poughk'psie (town)	109,500	105,154	——	4,346
Poughk'psie (city)	31,000	42,190	$11,190	——
Hyde Park	130,200	81,220	——	48,980
Rhinebeck	161,428	60,137	——	101,291
Red Hook	210,000	52,105	——	157,895
Totals	$829,828	$468,240	$11,190	$331,778
COLUMBIA COUNTY.				
Clermont	$90,000	$30,052	——	$59,948
Germantown	40,000	23,186	——	16,814
Livingston	22,000	10,393	——	11,607
Greenport	35,000	37,740	$2,740	——
Hudson City	50,400	31,819	——	18,581
Stockport	30,000	29,668	——	331
Stuyvesant	91,595	55,469	——	36,526
Totals	$358,995	$217,727	$2,740	$143,808
RENSSELAER COUNTY.				
Schodack	$233,068	$98,590	——	$134,418
Clinton	34,136	48,501	$14,365	——
Greenbush	88,930	81,092	——	7,838
Totals	$356,074	$228,183	$14,365	$142,256

THE SENATE

Had nothing to instruct, and little to interest in its proceedings to-day.

No new matter was introduced, and, beyond one fact demonstrated in the petitions presented, I do not find anything to notice.

THE USURY LAWS.

Senator TRUMAN presented a petition of 158 citizens of Tioga County, in favor of a repeal of the Usury Laws.

The same Senator presented the remonstrance of 418 citizens of the same county against such repeal.

This is hardly a fair average of the actual relative standing of this proposition among the people. Take the State through, and the majority against the abrogation of the Divine law would be much larger. Outside of the great cities—in the heart of the country—the public sentiment is almost unanimous against any relaxation of the penalties which attach to usury.

A PROSPECT OF WORK.

With the notices already given to the House, there seems little prospect of a lack of business for the remainder of the one hundred days. They must already cover ground enough for two Legislatures, each running full time, with a half dozen "Sub-Committees of the Whole."

Striking AT THE ROOT.

Mr. SEELEY gave notice of a bill to abolish the office of Street Commissioner in the City of New-York. This looks like a very summary disposition of the case of CONOVER *vs.* DEVLIN, or DEVLIN, appellant, *against* CONOVER, respondent—or whatever it may now be entitled—but I do not believe there is any other way in which that interesting entanglement can ever be untangled.

Mr. SEELEY also gave notice of a bill to repeal the law of last Winter regulating the manner in which stage routes should hereafter be established. This law was originally conceived by some gentlemen who were terribly frightened by a project to disturb the elegant repose of themselves and families by the passage of omnibuses through the streets in which they had their palaces. It required the assent of a large proportion of the property owners on a proposed route, before the City authorities could grant a license for an omnibus to pass over. The idea thus originated was taken up by the stage interests, and put through the Legislature for the avowed purpose of making a monopoly of the routes then in operation. Mr. SEELEY serves the people well in endeavoring to effect the repeal of a law fraught with so much evil.

SUSPENDING THE USURY LAWS.

Mr. BEACH presented a bill which I venture to say is a novelty in legislation. I present his proposition entire:

AN ACT IN RELATION TO USURY.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Sections two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen and seventeen, of Title third of Chapter fourth of Part second of the Revised Statutes, are hereby suspended and rendered of no effect for and during the term of three years, commencing on the 1st day of July, 1858, and ending on the 30th day of June, 1861.

SEC. 2. During the suspension provided for in the preceding section, section one of Title third of Chapter fourth of Part second of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended by prefixing the words, "In the absence of any written agreement or memorandum thereon."

SEC 3 This act shall apply only to contracts or transactions made and completed within the period named in section one, and not such as may have been made or entered into previous to the said period, nor to such as will or may be completed after the expiration of the said period.

This is, to say the least, a very ingenious way of whipping the devil around the stump, and as an ingenious devise may attract some attention—but I think the gentlemen who desire to shave will have to try again.

A SHORT RESOLVE, BUT VERY MUCH TO THE PURPOSE.

Mr. DURYEA introduced the following resolutions, which lay over under the rule. They are very brief, but I believe cover the whole ground:

Resolved, (If the Senate concur,) That the State of New-York is opposed to the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State, with the Constitution commonly known as the Lecompton Constitution.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives from this State in Congress.

A BANKRUPT LAW.

Mr. JONES, of New-York, introduced a series of concurrent resolutions, requesting our Representatives in Congress to procure the passage of a general Bankrupt law. Mr. JONES in doing this goes astray from the Democratic sheepfold. He feels himself justified in doing this, by the embarrassments growing out of the financial disasters of the past season. I understand he will sustain the propositions he has submitted by arguments showing the necessity for such Congressional action as they contemplate.

DEMOCRATS IN CAUCUS—FERNANDO WOOD IN ATTENDANCE.

The Democratic members of the Senate and Assembly held a caucus last evening. The only question under consideration was the action which the party should take on the Metropolitan Police bill. On this subject, FERNANDO was requested to express his views. The conclusion was in accordance with his suggestion, that the party should go only for an unconditional repeal. Some few thought perhaps it might be better to propose amendments, and especially the one offered by the Commissioners, which would permit the restoration of the old force. To this FERNANDO was strenuous in his opposition. It is well understood that WOOD does not desire the repeal of any of the laws to which he has made such strong objections, because it would obliterate capital upon which he hopes to be made Governor. Any proposition even to modify the law so as to take back the force which was disbanded through its blind allegiance to him, would, he fears, deprive him of the active efforts in his behalf of a large body of intelligent and serviceable adherents. I do not think the repeal bill can pass this Legislature. But there is no doubt the amendment proposed may be passed. If it does not, those who have already suffered so much from the selfishness of WOOD may blame him, and not the Republican Party. LEO.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 5.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. SMITH, two, for a law prohibiting public officers from receiving free passes on railroads.

By Mr. TRUMAN, for the repeal of the usury laws. Also, against the same.

REPORTS.

By Mr. BRANDRETH, in favor of the bill prohibiting public officers from using free passes on railroads.

NOTICE OF BILLS.

By Mr. SLOAN, to amend the law in relation to Savings Banks; also to amend the law relative to the taking of private property for public purposes.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BOARDMAN, to amend the Revised Statutes relative to the obtaining of goods under false pretences.

By Mr. BRANDRETH, to incorporate the American School of Mines.

By Mr. SPINOLA, to repeal the law relative to the reburning of charcoal in Brooklyn.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to local improvements in Brooklyn.

To amend the law relating to New-York Dispensaries.

LIABILITIES OF EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Mr. STOW'S bill on this subject provides that all persons or companies engaged in the express business shall be liable to all the duties and responsibilities of common carriers and that no receipt, notice or other instrument or contract shall limit or restrict the liabilities of express companies unless the agreement is in writing and signed by both the contracting parties.

FALSE PRETENCES.

Mr. WILLIAMS' bill amends sec. 53, art. 4, title 3, chap. 1 of the R. S., so that any one shall not be deemed guilty of false pretences, unless the false token or pretence by means of which money or things are obtained are in writing and signed by the party making such false token or pretence. No suit can be brought unless the value of money or things obtained by false token or pretence exceeds in amount the sum of $50.

ASSEMBLY.... ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 5.

The use of the Chamber for Wednesday and Thursday evenings in next week was granted.

Messrs. JEREMIAH, MCNETT, SUTHERLAND, VAN HORN and RAYMOND, were appointed a committee to select a county seat for Alleghany.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. MCNETT, from the colored citizens of Buffalo, for an act exempting Irishmen from puulshment for crime, and for leave to vote three times each at elections. Tabled.

By Mr. CHANDLER, for the establishment of a Sanitary Police in New-York.

By Mr. T. JONES, for the payment of the salaries of Aldermen and Councilmen in New-York.

By Mr. HUBBARD, for the removal of Quarantine.

By Mr. MCINTOSH, to repeal the Railroad Assessment law.

By Mr. H. FISH, for the repeal of the Act confirming the location of the county seat of Schuyler.

By Mr. MILLS, against extending the time for the payment of the State loan to the Long Island Railroad Company.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

The Lockport Hydraulic Canal bill.

Lake Navigation Company bill. This bill was then referred to the Judiciary Committee, with power to report complete.

Mr. DAYTON reported rules for the government of the House. They limit the number of reporters to twenty, and withhold the stationery orders till the 1st of April.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. BEACH, in relation to libel.

By Mr. SEELEY, to repeal the stage route act for New-York. Also, to abolish the office of Street Commissioner in New-York.

By Mr. LAFLIN, to compel the Safety Fund Banks to gradually replace their circulation with notes secured by the pledge of public stocks.

By Mr. AUSTIN, to legalize the sale of stocks on time.

By Mr. BARRITT, to prohibit banks from paying interest on deposit.

By Mr. ENOS, to divide the Sixth Judicial District of New-York. Also, to better the observance of the Sabbath in New-York.

By Mr. BLEECKER, to compel the sale of manure by measure in New York and Kings County.

By Mr. LYNCH, to reduce the fare on the Springfield and Western Railroad. Also, to regulate the sale of tickets on Railroads.

By Mr. ENOS, to extend the time of the New-York Fireman's Charter. Also, to provide against the erection of unsafe buildings in New-York.

By Mr. MOORE, to provide better regulations for gauging in New-York.

By Mr. CHABLER, to amend the law for the protection of married women.

By Mr. CHAUNCEY, to repeal the Usury law.

By Mr. T. JONES, Jr., to amend the charter of the Manhattan Trust Company. Also, to amend the charter of the American Commercial and Industrial Company.

By Mr. DAYTON, to create a new ward in Brooklyn.

By Mr. DURYEA, in relation to the Marine Court.

By Mr. DICKMAN, to investigate the condition of the New-York Banks.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SMITH, to repeal the Port Wardens' bill.

By Mr. WINNE, to continue the Common School Committee of New-York.

By Mr. BEACH, to amend the usury laws.

By Mr. CHATFIELD, to authorize the debtors of the City of New-York, for unpaid taxes, to obtain discharges.

By Mr. TAPPAN, in relation to the Recorder and City Judge of New-York.

Mr. T. JONES, Jr., introduced joint resolutions instructing members of Congress to endeavor to procure a general bankrupt act. Laid over.

Mr. DURYEA introduced joint resolutions opposing the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. Laid over.

The general orders were then taken up, and the House proceeded to consider the bills in Committee of the Whole.

UNPAID TAXES IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. CHATFIELD'S bill to authorize persons owing taxes in New-York, to receive a discharge, provides that said taxes shall be paid within one year from the passage of this act, with 7 per cent. interest from the time of the confirmation of the tax, and with all the expenses of advertising, when a full discharge shall be given.

NEW-YORK COMMON SCHOOLS.

Mr. WINNE'S bill to continue the Common School Commission in New-York, provides that said act shall continue in force until Jan. 1, 1859, and the powers of the Commission to be continued until then, and provides for payment of $3 per day to the Commissioners during the time they are actually engaged in the performance of their duties.

RELIGIOUS MEETINGS.

Mr. BLEECKER'S bill to protect religious meetings from disturbances, imposes a fine of ten dollars upon any person who shall on Sunday, or any other day, disturb by riotous or loud or profane language inside or outside a religious meeting. It gives power to any member of a religious body to prosecute the case against an offender, and authorizes such prosecution in any county where the offender may reside.

THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

Mr. EDGERTON'S act in relation to Common Schools provides that the trustees of each district shall report to the School Commissioner, between the 1st and 15th of October, each year. First, the time the school has been kept open during the year by qualified teachers. Second, the amount of money received from the Supervisors, and how expended. Third, the number of children taught. Fourth, the number of children residing in the district. Fifth, the amount paid to teachers, the amount of tax levied in their district, and all other information required by the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

CITY JUDGE AND RECORDER OF NEW-YORK.

Mr. TAPPAN, of Westchester, on this subject, which provides as follows: 1. The Recorder and City Judge to be elected in November, 1860, and to take office in 1861, and hold the same for eight years. 2. Vacancies occurring to be filled at the next annual election, the powers and duties to be the same as now provided by law. 3. They are to be provided with an office, and to be in attendance therein at all reasonable hours, except when holding court. 4. Their salaries to be fixed before they enter on the duties of their office, and not to be increased or diminished during their term of office.

GENERAL FEATURES.

The general election law applies to the election of these officers. The Judges of other Courts being elected for 6 and 8 years, and the evils arising from the too frequent election of the judiciary requiring mitigation it would seem proper that the incumbents of the bench be placed beyond the immediate influences which have tended to jeopardize the independence of our Judges and the security of the public peace.

AN ACT IN RELATION TO PERJURY.

Mr. BEACH'S bill in relation to perjury is as follows:

The people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SEC. 1. Section first of article first of title fourth of chapter first of part fourth of the Revised Statutes, is hereby amended so as to read:

SEC. 1. Every person who shall willfully and corruptly swear, testify, or affirm falsely, to any matter, upon any oath, affirmation or declaration, legally administered, shall, upon conviction, be adjudged guilty of perjury, and, if such perjury have been committed:

1. In any matter, cause or proceeding depending in any Court of law or equity, or before any officer thereof;

2. In any case where an oath or affirmation is required by law, or is necessary for the prosecution or defence of any right, private right, or for the ends of public justice;

3. In any matter or proceeding before any tribunal or officer created by the Constitution or by law, or where any oath may be lawfully required by any judicial, executive or administrative officer:

Shall not thereafter be received as a witness to be sworn, in any matter or cause whatever, until the judgment against him shall be reversed.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Theological Differences in New-Haven.

Considerable feeling has been excited in New-Haven lately by the refusal of one of the Associations of Congregational Ministers to give a license to preach to a student in the Theological Seminary in that place, and the reversal of their action by another Association. We understand the facts of the case to be as follows:

It is customary for students after having pursued their theological studies for a year or more to present themselves before one of these Associations of ministers for examination, when, upon evidence there given of their fitness and ability, they are licensed to preach for a limited time. In accordance with this custom, Mr. MONTEITH, a recent graduate of Yale College and a student in the Theological Department for the last year, appeared before the New-Haven Central Association for the purpose of being examined. Among the members of the Association present were Rev. Dr. BACON, Dr. DUTTON and Rev. Mr. EUSTIS, of New-Haven, together with Rev. Mr. SCOFIELD, of Milford, and Rev. Mr. EDDY, of Birmingham, who acted as Moderator.

Mr. MONTEITH having been examined on doctrinal points, the subject of Slavery began to be hinted at. After some by-play the question was directly asked Mr. MONTEITH, by Dr. DUTTON, whether he would feel it his duty to preach against Slavery. In reply, Mr. MONTEITH denied the propriety of the question, but answered that he should not feel himself called upon to preach against it, since, in his judgment, more had already been said in the pulpit on that subject than propriety demanded, and that he thought such preaching calculated to do more harm than good. Soon after Mr. MONTEITH withdrew. On calling at Rev. Dr. DUTTON'S house to ascertain the result of the examination, he was informed that his application for a license *had been refused*. The ground stated was "on account of practical heresies." These heresies were, first, his views on Slavery; Dr. DUTTON taking special care to inform Mr. M. that this was his chief objection to voting for giving him a license. Secondly, naturalism, and thirdly, his views on total abstinence. Mr. M., feeling confident that his orthodoxy would stand the test of any fair examination, determined to make another attempt to procure a license, and appealed to the New-Haven West Association, where there were in attendance Rev. Dr. TAYLOR, President WOOLSEY, Ex-President DAY, Professor NOAH PORTER, and Professor FISHER. Strong objections were at first raised to taking up Mr. MONTEITH'S case after the action already taken upon it by the Central Association, but Mr. M. having made a statement of the manner in which the former examination was conducted, and the grounds on which he was rejected, it was decided that if his license had been refused on sufficient grounds, the present Association were as capable of judging of them as the former. If it were otherwise, justice to Mr. MONTEITH required that the wrong done should be rectified. The examination was then proceeded with, and resulted in Mr. MONTEITH receiving his license.

The incident excites a good deal of interest in the ecclesiastical circles of New-Haven.

A Policeman Charged with Burglary.

During the first week of January four burglaries were perpetrated in that part of Chambers-street situated in the Sixth Ward. The first was committed on the shirt store of JOHN JANNEY, No. 5, which was entirely cleared out. The goods taken away amounted in value to over $700. The next night the shoe store of CONRAD FRITZ, No. 9, in the basement, was entered and robbed of $200 worth of goods. Soon thereafter the tailor's shop of W. W. OSBORNE, No. 9, was entered, but the thieves, alarmed, as is supposed, by the barking of the watch-dog, left without booty. The next "crack" was made on the drinking-saloon of JOHN CARLAND, No. 25, from which was stolen about $50. Each of these burglaries, it was remarked, occurred upon nights when a certain Sixth Ward Officer was upon that (Chambers-street) beat and were all effected by means of false keys. This circumstance gave rise to suspicions and charges which have lately taken a more definite shape. On the morning of the burglary in Mr. CARLAND'S saloon, the servant-girl, who sleeps on the first floor in the rear of the bar, was aroused by a fumbling about the front or bar-room door. She heard the movements of a key, the turning of the bolt and the passage of some person into the house. She inquired who was there, but receiving no answer she arose and saw the outer door pulled to by some one who had just retreated into the street. In a few moments after she heard two persons enter the saloon, and on seeking who they were discovered them to be policemen—the man on the Chambers-street beat and his "side partner." The policeman inquired why she went to bed without locking the door, when she replied that the door had been locked, and that she had heard the parties enter with a key. The officers seemed not at all disconcerted, but inquired the whereabouts of the "pickled tongues," and after taking drinks and cigars left. Next morning Mr. CARLAND found that about $10 had been taken from the till, and that a small keg containing about $20 in silver had been taken away from beneath the bar. Notice of the affair was given to Deputy Superintendent CARPENTER, and within a day or two a charge has been made against the officer before Mayor TIEMANN, who is now investigating the matter. The other officer, the "side partner," is thought guiltless. It is supposed that after the burglaries were committed he was called only to "assist" in shutting the doors and trying to discover the loss. Efforts have been made to keep the affair quiet, but it leaked out, and was yesterday the subject of much remark. The officer under suspicion is yet on duty, and professes his ability to clear himself from any injurious surmises.

Miscellaneous Items.

A memorial is to be forwarded to the Governor-General of Canada, asking him to take steps with a view of procuring evidence from California in defence of McHENRY *alias* TOWNSEND, as he is without money or friends, and may possibly be convicted of a crime of which he is innocent. The Hamilton *Spectator* says: "The sole evidence, then, which can be brought forward, further than that previously adduced, is that of Mr. WALTERS, who thinks he remembers seeing McHENRY in California. Hence the application to the Governor-General, which we hope will be attended with the desired result, viz.: the procuring of oral testimony."

Rev. Peter F. Schneider, Methodist missionary, has a district embracing the State of Ohio and part of Michigan, causing him to travel a circuit of 5,000 miles! Rev. G. Bertram, German missionary on Lake Superior Circuit, in traveling from one appointment to another, or from mine to mine, has to carry his provisions along and sleep often in the woods where the snow is five feet deep!

The land-agent of Maine reports that 1,091 acres have been conveyed the past year for cash, and that the timber and grass on 37 614 acres of reserved lots have been sold in the same period for $5,500.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—For all manufacturing purposes SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are deemed indispensable. The public insist upon having their clothing, &c. made by them. SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE is the latest presented for competition, and being arranged with full knowledge of the defects of other machines for similar uses, has avoided or remedied them all. It is the handsomest Sewing Machine ever made, and the easiest to learn to operate. Using one of these machines is an elegant amusement. Price $100, with iron table complete

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Removal.**—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, at No. 2½ Maiden-lane, removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, and every variety of Bandages of most approved patterns, skillfully applied. Private rooms for ladies. A female in attendance.

☞ **Discharges from the Ear and Partial Deafness.**—Dr. HARTLEY generously offers to attend all persons suffering from affections of the ear, at his office, No. 29 St. Mark's-place, without charge until cured, thereby proving his success unequaled, and protecting the deaf from being swindled by paying self-styled aurists exorbitant fees in advance, and the infliction of still more serious evils by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskillful hands. Dr. H may here state that he has no connection whatever with any person advertising to cure deafness, neither has he given permission for the publication of a certificate purporting to emanate from him, and cannot, therefore, be responsible for any alarming consequences resulting from rashness and desperation. The loss of money may not be material to some persons, but the deprivation of one of the most important of the senses ought to be regarded and treated with more than ordinary solicitude. Deafness, noise in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the ear speedily and permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed where malformation does not exist. Thirteen years' close and almost undivided attention to this branch of special practice has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

☞ **Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous** is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous (Genuine) only 12 cents a bottle.** Just received 100 dozen, and for sale by S. CAMPBELL, Chemist and Druggist, corner 8th av. and 28th-st.

☞ **Sewing Machines.**—Price, $12 to $25. Buy PRATT'S Patent if you wish to get a really good one for family use. They are warranted to give satisfaction. Office No. 577 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Pacific Hotel.**
No. 172 GREENWICH-STREET, NEW-YORK.
The price of board at this popular house was reduced on the 1st of January to $1 50 per day.
JNO. PATTEN, Jr., & BENJ. LYNDE, Proprietors.

☞ **Campbell's Turkish Hair Tonic**—The best hair-dresser and restorer in use, 25 cents a bottle. For sale only by CAMPBELL, Chemist and Druggist, corner 8th-av. and 28th-st.

☞ **Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary,** corner 8th-av. and 28th-st. Strict personal attendance at all hours. Prescriptions compounded with care.

MARRIED

SCHEPER—TURNBULL.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 4, by Rev. Dr. Thompson, A. SCHEPER, of San Francisco, Cal., to MARY W., daughter of James Turnbull, Esq., of this City.

BENTLY—WAGNER.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 4, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Geo. F. Seymour, NORMAN S. BENTLY to EMILIE M., second daughter of Daniel B. Wagner, Esq., all of this City.

GAYLORD—SEE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Feb. 1, by Rev. A. P. Van Gieson, T. STARR GAYLORD to ANN ELIZA, daughter of Peter See, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

LIGHTBODY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 2, after a protracted illness, Mr. JAMES LIGHTBODY, a native of Hamilton, Scotland, aged 77 years and 16 days.

His relatives and friends, as also those of his sons, Colin, James C., John G., George and Andrew, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence No. 255 West 34th-st., at 1 o'clock P. M., on Sunday, Feb. 7.

☞ Glasgow papers please copy.

TODD.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Feb. 4, of inflammation of the lungs, MINNIE CELIA, daughter of Mary C. and Theodore W. Todd aged 5 months and 1 day.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her father's residence, No. 144 West 34th-st., on Saturday, Feb. 6 at 3 o'clock P. M.

MATHEWS.—In this City, on Friday afternoon, Feb. 5, ALEXANDER MATHEWS, aged 13 years, 4 months and 5 days.

The friends of the family, the members of Amity Lodge F. & A. M., and the members of Knickerbocker I. O. O. F., are requested to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, Westchester House, corner of Broome and Bowery, at 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon.

BRUNS.—In this City, on Friday morning, Feb. 5, THOS. EVERDELL, only child of Thomas and Helen Bruns, aged 2 months and 8 days.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, 53d-st., on Saturday, Feb 6 at 11 o'clock A. M.

YOULE.—In this City, on Thursday night, Feb 4, after a lingering illness, ELIZABETH, wife of George Youle, in the 72d year of her age.

The friends of the family and the members of the 1st Baptist Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 158 Lexington-av. on Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment.

RAY.—In this City, on Friday morning, Feb. 5, F. M. RAY, in the 50th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at 1 o'clock P. M., on Sunday, Feb. 7, from the Church of Incarnation Madison-av., corner 28th-st. The relatives and friends are requested to attend without further invitation.

☞ Norwalk and Bridgeport papers please copy.

IVES.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 4, CHARLOTTE ELIZA, eldest daughter of the late Dr. Samuel B. Ives.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her mother, No. 63 West 19th st., to proceed to Greenwood.

CANNON.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 5, RICHARD HENRY CANNON, eldest son of Patrick and Catharine T. CANNON, aged 18 years.

The friends and acquaintances, and the Church in general, hoping in the speedy return of Jesus, are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents No. 101 West 24th st., between 6th and 7th avs., this day, (Saturday) at 2 o'clock. His remains will be taken to New York Bay Cemetery.

WILKINSON.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 5, GEORGE MUNN, infant son of George and Flida B. Wilkinson.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of Mr. John A. May, No. 58 West 14th st., on Monday, Feb 8, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BARKER.—In this City, suddenly, from apoplexy, at No. 70 Union-place, the residence of his son, Dr. Fordyce Barker, JOHN BARKER, M. D., formerly of Wilton, Me., aged 74 years.

The remains are removed to Greenwich, Conn., for interment.

DUNNING.—On Wednesday, Feb. 3, ANNE MARIA, infant daughter of James W. and Sarah Dunning.

MILLARD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 4, at 5¾ o'clock A. M., CHAS. FREDERICK, infant son of Chas. E. and Maria E. Millard aged 1 year and 4 days.

His remains were interred at Calvary Cemetery.

BEAKES.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 4, CORNELIA BEAKES.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Saturday) Feb. 6, at the residence of his grandfather, C. C. Stryker, No. 142 Livingston-st., at 2 o'clock.

NEAL.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Feb. 5, PETER L. NEAL, son of the late Rev. Ava Neal, in the 39th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, also of Neptune Lodge No. 317, F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 120 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

BOYNTON.—At Clinton, Conn., on Tuesday morning, Feb. 2

Surgical Operation—History of a Dry Goods Millionaire.

From the Boston Journal.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1858.

A very skillful operation was performed by Dr. MOTT last week. Two years ago a lady, attempting to dine on fish, lodged a large bone in her throat. She suffered intensely, could get no relief, and during the two years had not spoken a loud word. The inflammation created by the obstruction produced ulcers. It was found that she could not live long unless the bone was removed from her throat. With great reluctance she consented to have an operation performed, and Dr. MOTT was called in. Nearly a pound of chloroform was administered to her without the least apparent effect. She was keenly alive to the agony of the surgery. An incision was made in her windpipe from the outside. The bone was removed, the ulcers dressed. A silver tube was inserted in the windpipe, and the wound dressed. Immediately upon closing the operation the patient spoke audibly, the first time for two years. The first thing she said was: "Oh! had I known the agony of this operation I would have died before I submitted to it." This delicate and critical performance, so well done, indicates that Dr. MOTT's eye is not "dim, nor his natural force abated."

I was much interested the other day listening to an account given by A. T. STEWART, of the marble palace, of his early trials, and the foundation of his business success. He commenced business directly opposite where his present store stands, on Broadway. It was a little affair, twelve feet front only, and separated from his neighbor by a thin partition, through which the conversation on either side could be heard. It was difficult to obtain credit in those days—there were but few banks, and but little accommodation. Men had to rely upon themselves. He was his own bookkeeper, salesman, dustman and errand-boy. He bought cautiously, but well. He attended to his business from fourteen to eighteen hours a day. He adopted two or three simple rules, from which he has never deviated. He resolved that the purchaser should have the exact thing he bought. If he purchased an inferior article, he would find it so on getting home. If he bought a first-rate article, he would find it a first-rate article. That simple principle has underlaid all his success.

When he purchased the estate near the park on which his store stands, he bought against the judgment and earnest opposition of his friends, who did not wish to see him make a fool of himself. They said the price he paid for the land was extravagant. That it was so far up town that he never would do a successful business there, and that if the other considerations didn't ruin him, the fact that his store was on the "shilling side of Broadway," would seal his fate. His own judgment was that the price paid for the land was low—and the investment was a good one. That his store would soon be located in the centre of trade, and that he would create such a business that would compel the Fifth-avenue and other fashionable quarters of the City to pay homage to the "shilling side of the street." I need not state that his success has borne out the correctness of his own judgment. And during the crisis through which this community has just passed, Mr. STEWART has not been obliged to borrow one dollar. He outrode the tempest with the same ease that the *Adriatic* would outride a blow off Sandy Hook.

RECOVERY OF A HEAVY CLAIM AGAINST THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.—THOMAS WINANS, Esq., of this city, has, we learn, recovered a claim of five millions of dollars against the Russian Government, which makes his share of the proceeds from freight and passenger travel over the railroads of that country, reach the sum of seventeen millions—drafts for which on the banks of Europe have been brought on to him. It appears that, in his contract with Russia, he was to receive a certain per centage on all freight and passenger travel, but it was thought by the Government that they were exempted from this tax, when applied to the transportation of the soldiers to take part in the war of the Crimea. He accordingly engaged the services of JOHN H. B LATROBE, Esq., who went on and recovered the claim by due course of law, and on account of the many thousand soldiers transported, his proportion was swollen from twelve to seventeen millions. MR. LATROBE, we understand, received a fee of $10,000 a month, independent of his expenses, and upon reaching this city and announcing the result of his labors, was presented with a check for $100,000. The very great wealth, in connection with the liberality of MR. WINANS, renders him a valued citizen, and in addition to the expenditures made in advancing our city, we learn that he has purchased a tract of land with water front at Canton, where, having received a contract from the Russian Government, he will proceed to the construction of a number of magnificent vessels-of-war.—*Baltimore Pat.*

PHENOMENON AT SEA.—The master of the British schooner *Esthre Madura*, of Glasgow, while on her passage, near the Island of Fayal, experienced something like a suffocating warmth in the form of a mist. It cleared away in a short time. It is supposed to have been from some subterranean movement.

The New Jersey State Homœpathic Medical Society held its fourth annual session at Trenton, on Wednesday. Dr. J. J. YOULIN, of Jersey City, was elected President for the ensuing year.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Church Removal.**—The First Free Will Baptist Church, for a number of months past worshiping in Bleecker Building, will remove TO-MORROW to the 20th-st. Congregational edifice, (between 6th and 7th avs.) which has been leased to the F. W. B Society till 1860. Preaching, by the Pastor, Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, at 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M. Sabbath School at 9½ A. M. and at 2 P. M. The public are invited.

☞ **St. Matthew's Wesleyan Methodist Church**—Christopher-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts. There will be a sermon in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, upon the *Resurrection*, and in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, upon the *Judgment*, by the associate minister, Rev. Dr. ROBINSON. Love feast in the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. All are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ **Mr. Bray will preach to-morrow morning and AFTERNOON**, at the place of meeting in Clinton Hall, and also in the EVENING at the meeting-house of the Union Baptist Church, 22d-st., near 3d-av., where, after the sermon, the ordinance of Apostolic baptism will be administered. Friends invited. Services at 10½, 3 and 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Farewell Missionary Meeting.**—Rev. W. CULBERTSON and D. B. MCCARTEE, M. D., of the Presbyterian Board, being about to return to their missionary labors in China, the friends of missions are invited to meet with them in Grand-st. Church, (Rev. Dr. THOMSON'S,) corner of Crosby-st., on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Scotch and Irish Presbyterians** will find the worship of God conducted in the Church corner Stanton and Forsyth sts., as in their own country. Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ and 3½ o'clock by the Pastor, Rev. J. SANDERSON, and in the evening, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. ADAM MCGLELLAND, a blind man and Instructor in the New-York Institution for the Blind.

☞ **Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.**—Rev. J. KENNADAY, D. D., will deliver a discourse to young men, TO-MORROW EVENING, Sunday, the 7th inst., at the M. E. Church, Pacific st., corner of Clinton, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Formation and Development of Manliness*. The young men of Brooklyn are cordially invited to be present.

☞ **Reformed Dutch Church**, corner of Broome and Greene sts., Rev. PETER STRYKER, Pastor. Sabbath services at 10½ A. M and 3 P. M. Subject for next SABBATH AFTERNOON, Feb. 7, (D. V.,) will be *Moses in the character of Mediator*.

☞ **Rev. P. MacMenamy, D. D.,** and several friends of Christian missions, will meet (V. D.) in public conference on the *Anti-christian Character of Romanism*, in Spring-street Hall No. 185 Spring-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The public are cordially invited to attend.

☞ **Protestant Episcopal Mission Church**, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON.—Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free throughout. Expository lectures on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Church of the Puritans.**—The fourth discourse in the series to Young Men will be preached by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Church of the Puritans, TO-MORROW EVENING, *On the Eternity of Character as the Law of Resurrection!* "*To every seed his own body.*" At 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Rev. L. C. Brace** will preach a sermon on the *Recent Oppressions of the Protestant Church of Hungary by the Jesuits*, at the Eastern Congregational Church, corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts SUNDAY EVENING, 7½ o'clock. Preaching in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock by the Pastor, Rev. G. L TUCKER.

☞ **Margaret L. Bisnop** is to preach TO-MORROW AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and 7 in the evening at the Musical Academy, No. 288 Bowery, two doors above Houston-st., on the subject of *Mortal being made Immortal*—*The Second Coming of Christ*, &c. Seats free.

☞ **Christian Synagogue, No. 187 Bowery,** JOHN THOMAS, M. D., editor of the *Herald of the Kingdom* &c., lectures at this place every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., showing from the Old and New Testaments the Christianity of the Bible in contradiction to the clerical superstitions of the world.

☞ **Preaching at the Baptist Mariners' Chapel, No. 234 Cherry st.**, SABBATH, the 7th inst., MORNING, AFTERNOON and EVENING, by the pastor, IRA R. STEWARD. Baptising in the EVENING. "Come and see."

☞ **North Dutch Church**—Corner of William and Fulton sts.—Divine service every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. Lecture on TUESDAY EVENING, and prayer meeting on FRIDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock; Sabbath school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Strangers and citizens are cordially invited to attend. Seats furnished by the Sexton. N. B.—A daily prayer meeting is held between 12 and 1 o'clock in the rear of the Church.

☞ **John-street First M. E. Church**—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS; sermon in the morning to young men, services to commence at 10½ and 7 o'clock; also, preaching on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 7½. Strangers are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ **Luther at Coburg**—*The Sinai of the Reformation; or the Confession of the Evangelical Church.* This Lecture, the ninth of the course, unavoidably postponed, will be delivered on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, in the English Lutheran Church, in 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Morning services at 10½ o'clock.

☞ **Sunday Evening Services in the Church of the Holy Apostles.**—A series of sermons on the *New Heart and Life, with Reference to Confirmation*, will be delivered in this Church, (corner 9th av. and 28th-st.) Service 7½ P. M.

☞ **Preaching on Prophecy.**—The Advent Messenger will preach TO-MORROW at 3 o'clock, P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, on the *Signs which indicate the near approach of God's kingdom*. Seats free.

☞ **The Restitution According to the Prophets**—*The foundation of Christianity and the hope of the Christian.*—The subject of a discourse, by B MATTHIAS, TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., corner of Elizabeth and Grand sts.

☞ **Oliver-street Baptist Church.**—Rev. J. B. WALDEN will preach TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The communion season of the Church TO-MORROW AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Strangers are invited to attend.

☞ **New-England Church**—South 9th-st., Williamsburg. Rev. W. R. TOMPKINS, pastor, will preach, TO-MORROW EVENING, a discourse to the young. Service will commence at 7½ o'clock. A general attendance is solicited.

☞ **Fifth-avenue Baptist Church.**—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. SIDNEY A. COREY. In the EVENING the third lecture of the series to young men will be delivered. Subject—*Profane Swearing.*

☞ **Bedford-street Baptist Church.**—corner of Downing Baptism in the Morning, on SUNDAY next. Preaching by Rev. Dr. DOWLING, the pastor in the evening; also, preaching every evening next week, except Saturday. All are invited.

☞ **Memorial Church** —Rev. C. F. REMINGTON will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING in the Church corner of Hammond-st and Waverley-place. Services 10½ A. M., and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

☞ **South Dutch Church,** Fifth av. and 21st-st. Sabbath evening Discourses to the Young by Rev Dr. MACAULEY. Subject for Feb. 7—*Personal Excellence.* Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Market-street Church.**—Rev. T. L CUYLER will deliver TO-MORROW EVENING the second of his series of discourses. Services at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Beloved Disciple.*

☞ **Rev. Alva Guion,** Rector of Grace Church, Williamsburg, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., next SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 7. Service at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Second Reformed Presbyterian Church** in Mulberry near Grand st. Preaching on TO MORROW MORNING, at 10½; AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock by the Pastor, Rev. SPENCER L. FINNEY.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Van Zandt** will deliver a sermon on *The Sabbath* TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Central Reformed Dutch Church, in 9th-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING a first class house between 8th and 12th sts, near Broadway, would like to dispose of a large, well furnished room on second floor, having hot and cold water, gas, furnace, register, &c., to a gentleman and wife, or a single gentleman. Good references required. Address, with name, H. C. S., office of this paper.

BOARDING.—A VERY PLEASANTLY SITUATED front room and bedroom, with pantries attached, convenient for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; terms moderate; references exchanged, at No. 77 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND bedroom to let in a first-class private house, with board, gas, fire, and dinner at 6, at No. 243 State-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family by applying at No. 414 Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can obtain the comforts of a quiet home and agreeable accommodations, with breakfast and tea, in a small private family, by applying and giving satisfactory references, at No. 186 Atlantic st., nearly opposite the Athenæum.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board. Apply at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW DESIRable rooms for single gentlemen or families, at No. 98 Clark-st., next to the Church; convenient to the cars and ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM 8 TO 10 MINutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. First-class modern house, desirable neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

WESTERN HOTEL—NOS. 9, 11, 13 AND 15 CORTLANDT-ST.—BOARD $1 50 PER DAY.—This well-known and centrally located hotel has reduced the price of board from $2 to $1 50 per day. THOS. D. WINCHESTER. D. D. WINCHESTER, Proprietor.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, or two or three single persons, can have pleasant rooms on second floor, with board, in a private family, residing at No. 169 East 27th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. The house has gas, baths, &c., &c. Terms moderate.

NO. 38 WEST SEVENTEENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.—Pleasant furnished rooms with board, for a gentleman and wife or single gentleman. References required.

NO. 5 BREVOORT-PLACE, TENTH-ST., third door west of Broadway, the second floor to let, furnished or unfurnished. The location is a very desirable one.

WM. C. GREENE'S TEMPERANCE DINING ROOM—No. 124 Chambers-st., New York; furnished rooms to let by the day or week. Meals at all hours of the day.

NO 6 BOND-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—Pleasant furnished rooms to let, with board. Dinner at 6 o'clock P. M.

TO RENT—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, with full or partial board; house has bath and gas. Apply at No. 109 Washington-st., Jersey City.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MASONIC NOTICE.—NEPTUNE LODGE NO. 317 F and A. M. The members of this Lodge are hereby notified to meet at Lodge Room No 68 East Broadway, in full regalia, with crape on the left arm, on SUNDAY, the 7th inst. at 12½, at Meridian for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother P. L. NEAL. All members of the Fraternity in good standing are invited to meet with us. By order,

E. M. ALFORD, JR., Sec'ry. G. W. THURBER, W. M.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE FIRST WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will be held at No. 53 Greenwich-st., on MONDAY EVENING, the 8th, at 7 o'clock. At the same meeting three delegates will be elected to the Central Committee. By order. JAMES MCKENNA, President.

J. P. BOYCE, } Secretaries.
FENJ. C. STEBB, }

THE VETERAN CORPS OF THE WAR OF 1812 OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—A special meeting will take place on MONDAY, Feb. 8, at 7½ o'clock, at RIELL'S Star House, No. 62 Lispenard st. By order THOS. JEREMIAH, President.

WM. W. FILLIKER, Secretary.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812 will assemble at the corner of Grand and Ludlow sts., at 2½ o'clock P. M., SUNDAY Feb. 7 to attend in a body the M. E. Church in Norfolk-st. Rev. Mr. SEARLS, Pastor, by invitation Let every veteran be present if the weather permits. By order H. RAYMOND, Colonel.

ISAAC M. PIPER, Adjutant.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

WRAPPING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c. Cash paid for rags and paper-shavings.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN ATmospheric pressure plates for artificial teeth. Any one can discern its importance at once. The plate covering the roof or palate of the mouth, which so much interferes with comfort and taste, is dispensed with, and the strength and power of adhesion increased. Call and examine. Established 22 years M. LEAVETT, Dentist, No. 12 Waverley-place, near Broadway.

BASSO SINGER WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, with a good basso voice with some knowledge of music, who would consider instruction and practice in a first-class quartette (Episcopal) choir, a partial equivalent for Sunday services, address QUARTETTE, *Times* Office, one week.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF SEWED BOOTS, now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, $3 50 DOUBLE-SOLE PEGGED BOOTS.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OIL, very fine for machinery and burning. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons. J. W. QUINCY & CO., No. 99 William-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.
BENEFIT OF MR. GEORGE JORDAN.
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, 1858,
will be presented the thrilling four act drama of
THE COURRIER OF LYONS,
OR, THE ATTACK ON THE MAIL.

Joseph Lesurques, } ..... Mr. Jordan
Lubosc, an escaped criminal, }
Jerome..... Mr. Burnett | Daubenton..... Mr. J. Martin
Joliquet..... Mr. Jefferson | Courriol..... Mr. Duncan
Choppard ..Mr. Wheatleigh | Didier..... Mr. Stoddart
Fouinard..... Mr. Peters | Julie..... Miss C. Thompson

To conclude with
THE LADY OF THE LIONS.
Clod Meddlenot, with songs and dances..... Mr. Jefferson
Polly Ann, with song..... Miss Manners
WHITE LIES on Monday evening next.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to commence at 7¼ precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
SPECIAL DAYLIGHT DEMONSTRATON OF
DAN RICES' GREAT SHOW.";
THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, Feb. 6, 1858.
Doors open at 1 o'clock; performances will commence at 2.
DUCROW, the Trickster,
Mrs. DAN RICE on WHITE SURREY,
The ELEPHANT with Eastern Saddle, to allow the LADS and LASSES to ride,
All the ANIMALS,
RHINOCEROS and CAMEL, TEAM MULES.
TO-NIGHT—Re-appearance of "EXCELSIOR"
On MONDAY—Will be offered the gorgeous spectacle of
DAN RICE'S DREAM OF CHIVALRY
Remember, next week will be the last of the
"GREAT SHOW."

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Mr. E. A. Marshall..... Sole Lessee.
VAN AMBURGH'S
Grand Equestrian and Zoological Company.
SATURDAY, Feb. 6, 1858.
Mr. JAMES MELVILLE,
The greatest Rider in the World.
CINDERELLA,
VAN AMBURGH'S MENAGERIE.
NOTICE.—CINDERELLA will be performed every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. Doors open at 1½, performance to commence at 2 o'clock.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
The entertainment will commence, THIS EVENING, with the Sterling Drama of
THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
To be followed by the Local Drama of
MYSTERIES AND MISERIES OF NEW-YORK.
The whole to conclude with the Drama of the
RESULT OF CRIME.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor..... Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette 25 cents. | Pit..... 12 cents.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 6,
To commence with the new Drama of the
LOCKSMITH OF STOCKHOLM.
After which, the exciting Drama of
PAUL CLIFFORD.
To conclude with the romantic melo-drama of
VALENTINE AND ORSON.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
No. 444 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 6, 1858.
Great Champion Dancer of the world, DICK SLITER.
EPH. HORN, J. MULLIGAN, BISHOP and SWAINE
BUCKLEY, together with FIVE GREAT STARS.
Bishop Buckley's Trained Horse MAZEPPA.
DOWN IN ALABAMA.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, to commence at 7½ precisely.
Admission 25 cents.

MURILLO'S
CELEBRATED PICTURE,
THE CONCEPTION;
Formerly the property of the late King of Holland, now belonging to Mr. Wm. H. Aspinwall.
THIS WONDERFUL PICTURE, considered one of the finest works of the great Spanish Master, will be exhibited for a short time only; the proceeds of the exhibition to be devoted to THE HOME FOR CHILDLEN OF SEAMEN and to the Refuge for Friendless Females, known as THE HOUSE OF MERCY.
Now on exhibition at the Galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
Admission, 75 cts. No. 363 Broadway.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
WILL SHORTLY CLOSE,
The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist,
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price

GO TO-NIGHT! GO EVERY NIGHT!!
TO MME. SAUVAGEAU'S DANCING ACADEMY.
To Mme. SAUVAGEAU'S Dancing Academy, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st. Admission 50 cents.

MRS. KEMBLE'S READINGS—BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.—Mrs. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's play of HENRY VIII., at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, beginning at 8 o'clock.

Tickets $1 each may be had at the bookstores of Messrs. W. WOOD, No. 142 Atlantic-st., and W. H. BABCOCK, No. 246 Fulton-st., and at the Athenæum

MRS. KEMBLE'S closing readings in New-York will be as follows:
MONDAY, Feb. 8, at 1½ P. M.—HENRY V.
TUESDAY, Feb 9, at 8 P. M.—HAMLET.
THURSDAY, Feb. 11, at 8 P. M.—TWELFTH NIGHT.

MRS. KEMBLE'S LAST READINGS.—Tickets for the New-York Readings may be had at Messrs. CROWEN'S and CHRISTERN'S bookstores, and WM. HALL & SON'S music store; also of MR. C. W. POLMAN, No. 107 East 14th-st., and at the door on the evening of the Readings. The names of the plays and the time and places of the readings, are announced elsewhere.

MADAME JOHNSON-GREVER'S CONCERT ANNOUNCED FOR FEB. 8, IS UNAVOIDABLY POSTPONED FOR A FEW DAYS.
DUE NOTICE WILL BE GIVEN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—ENTERPRISE STILL AHEAD! COBB'S great story, THE PIONEER PATRIOT, Or, THE MAID OF THE WAR-PATH, as it originally appeared in THE NEW YORK LEDGER, and now enjoyed here by excited multitudes of people, will be repeated with NEW SCENERY, NEW PROPERTIES, NEW COSTUMES, Songs, Music, &c., THIS AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock, as well as THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock. A FULL-LENGTH WAX FIGURE OF JAMES P. DONNELLY. The beautiful AQUARIA. The Happy Family. Living Serpent, &c., to be seen. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13.

LOLA MONTES WILL GIVE HER POPULAR and witty lecture on the *Wits and Women of Paris*, at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 8. Admission 50 cents. Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BELMONT COLLECTION,
NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR,
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 10th-st., From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents. Season Tickets 50 cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FIFTH THOUSAND.
NOW READY.
BAYARD TAYLOR'S
"NORTHERN TRAVEL."
"The most spirited and attractive of his works"
12mo: $1 25.
Bayard Taylor's works, 6 vols., $6, or separate, viz:
VIEWS AFOOT, $1 25.
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CENTRAL AFRICA $1 50.
LANDS OF THE SARACEN, $1 25.
INDIA, CHINA AND JAPAN, $1 50.
NORTHERN TRAVEL, $1 25
G. P. PUTNAM, No. 321 Broadway.

LINES BY A SENTIMENTAL POET.
Come to soft beauty's bower,
Where the odor-breathing rose,
In the glorious sunset hour,
With a softer beauty glows—
Where many a book and gift so fine
Proclaim the glittering Valentine.

Come where the gift as fair
Will heighten every charm—
Will sparkle 'mid the hair,
Or glance upon the arm—
Come up to RANNEY'S, dear, with me,
So fashionable and gay—
The number is two ninety-three,
In classical Broadway.

Tremendous crowds daily and nightly attest the popularity of this great book enterprise. Purchase a book or Valentine, and receive a present. Catalogues sent free to all. Address A. RANNEY, Agent,
No. 293 Broadway. No. 293 Broadway.

MENDELSSOHN.
The MUSICAL WORLD, of Feb. 6, contains a personal reminiscence of MENDELSSOHN, together with an original composition of his—a *canon a 2*, written in the album of the editor, Mr R. STORRS WILLIS, while in Europe; appended to which is a fac-simile of Mendelssohn's signature, which has been specially engraved for this purpose. The article is the second in a series of Mr Willis' personal reminiscences, now in the course of publication.

The MUSICAL WORLD, (now in its 14th volume,) besides its varied reading-matter, furnishes weekly three pages of music. Subscription, $2. Single copy, 5 cents. For sale at CROWEN'S, No. 339 Broadway; BREESING'S, No. 701 Broadway, DRESSLER'S, No. 833 Broadway: by the periodical agents generally and at the office of publication, No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.

BEATRICE CENCI—COMPLETE.—ONLY $1.—Call at PRICE'S Book Store, No. 3 Everett House, 4th-av and 17th-st.
N. B.—Beatrice Cenci, and Bayard Taylor's Northern Travel, only $1 75.

YOUNG MEN OF AMERICA.—SEE PRIZE Essay in *Young Men's Magazine* for February. To be had of all dealers, and at the office, No. 348 Broadway, New-York. Price 15 cents

TO SEWING-MACHINE MAKERS AND others using fine and ornamental castings—all kinds of castings made at moderate prices with dispatch by UZAL CORY, No. 96 John-st.

NOTICE TO BUTCHERS.—WE HAVE THIS day advanced the price of Rough Fat to seven cents per pound cash on delivery.
JAMES BUCHAN & CO., No. 190 Elizabeth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A practical man, who has a thorough knowledge of gardening in all its various branches; hot-house, green-house, hot and cold grapery, fruits and vegetables. The advertiser is married, has the best City reference. Address GARDENER, at this office, for two days

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, WELL-RECommended young woman to do house work or chamber work and waiting in a private family; a good home more an object than wages; would not object to the country. Apply at No. 128 Atlantic-st., corner of Henry-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, in a gentleman's family; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; two years out of England, and can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN widow, a situation as first-rate cook; she understands it in all its branches; can bake bread, cakes and jellies; would prefer a situation as housekeeper: she understands it perfectly. Call for two days at No. 215 6th-st., near Avenue C.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; is a first-rate cook and an excellent baker; understands her business well, and can give the best of city reference. Call to day at No. 96 19th-st., between 6th and 7th aves., rear house, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seams ress in a respectable family; she understands dressmaking and plain sewing; has no objections to travel, or wait upon a lady. The best of City references can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 127 West 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO HOUSEWORK and washing and ironing in a private family, by a neat, respectable girl. Has the best City reference. Would endeavor to make herself useful. Apply, for two days, at No. 170 Attorney-st., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or as laundress; the best of reference given from her last place; would have no objections to general housework in a small family. Call at No. 96 West 19th-st. Can be seen till suited.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND OBLIGing Protestant young woman, a situation to go to California, or West with a lady or would take a place as chamber maid and waitress, or plain sewing, or would do the housework of a small family. Has the best of reference. Call at No 276 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing; has no objection to do light chamberwork. Good City reference. Can be seen at No. 81 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN LADY OF REFINEment and respectability, possessing a happy temperament and agreeable manners, wishes an engagement as housekeeper; widower preferred. References exchanged. Address S. A. B. *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is a good cook, understands her business perfectly. Is a good baker. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 90 West 16th-st., in the rear.

WANTED.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable young woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business. Can give good reference. Apply at No. 60 West Washington-place, first floor, in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS DRESSMAKER AND general seamstress by a girl who thoroughly understands all kinds of sewing. She can bring the best recommendations and may be seen at No. 108 9th-st., all day to-day.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH lady, to do general housework in a small family in this City—wishes to make herself generally useful. Apply No. 249 West 25th-st., in back basement; can be seen for 2 or 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good cook, washer and ironer and baker; understands pastry and poultry. Good City reference. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 36 Hamersley-st. No objection to the country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as good cook; no objection to assist with washing, and ironing. Best of City reference given. Inquire, for two days, at No. 103 West 16th-st., between the 6th and 7th-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to do general housework in a small private family. Best of City references can be given. Call for two days at No. 191 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as being a first class meat and pastry cook. Has no objection to go to a hotel or boarding house; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 38 5th-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, to do light chamberwork and as seamstress—can do all kinds of fine sewing; or would go out by the week. Good City references. Call at No. 100 West 17th-st., 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer, and ironer, and to do the housework of a small, private family. Would like to go to California. Has good City reference. Apply for two days, No. 67 Oliver-st., room No. 13, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG ENGlish Protestant woman, as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress. Understands her business perfectly. Has the best City reference. Apply at No. 230 West 17th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to do general housework in a small family, or as chambermaid and nurse; is a good plain sewer. Apply at present situation, No. 230 West 32d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English woman, as pastry cook in a hotel, or cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches. The best of City reference. Inquire at No. 137 6th-av., in the furniture store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, OR CHAMbermaid and laundress, by a young woman who is competent and kind and obliging; she refers to her present employer, where she can be seen between the hours of 10 and 2 at No 198 West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation to do general housework, in a private family. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 178 Prospect-st., Brooklyn, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and plain sewing, or to assist in washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 203 West 26th st.

WANTED—BY THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG lady, a situation as saleswoman in a fancy store; has no objection to go South. Call at, or address Miss JANE, No. 22 Catharine-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do the cooking washing and ironing of a private family; good reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 166 West 20th st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-RATE cook; has no objections to assist with the washing and ironing. References unexceptionable. Apply at present situation, No. 33 Le Roy-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as cook; willing to assist in washing. Can be seen at No. 124 West 12th st., 2d floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A FAMILY, BY A young French woman recently arrived, to take care of children and instruct them in the French language. Address M. M., *Daily Times* Office.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES A SITUATION FOR a young, tidy girl, as nurse, chambermaid or seamstress, in a respectable family. To be seen for two days at No. 150 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS BEEN A short time in the business desires a situation in a wholesale Yankee Notion or fancy goods house. For further particulars, address H. W., *Times* office.

WANTED.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; is thoroughly competent. Can give excellent recommendation. Call at No. 105 West 43d st.

WANTED.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN wants a situation as cook in a private family; good City reference; call at No. 127 West 24th st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, WITH good City reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Inquire at No. 3½ 6th-av., near Carmine-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH FAMily, the man as farm manager or coachman, the wife as cook or to attend dairy, the daughter as waiter or chambermaid. They have good references. Address KENNETH, *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress. Has good reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No 376 4th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED 20, A SITuation as cl

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

FORECLOSURE SALE.—MAGNIFICENT AND COSTLY ROSEWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—The undersigned will sell at public auction, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock precisely, the entire splendid furniture, marble and bronze statuary, paintings, costly Chinese and Bohemian vases, superb pianofortes, &c., contained in the elegant five-story residence, No. 153 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., embracing over five hundred lots of rich carved rosewood furniture, all made to order and new, the house having been furnished throughout four months ago, at an expense of over $12,000. The public are assured that the sale will be peremptory, the circumstances under which it is made making it imperative that everything should be sold without reserve. Catalogues giving accurate description of everything in the house, will be ready at the house on the morning of sale, which will take place, rain or shine.

The furniture of the house consists in part of four splendid carved rosewood parior suites, covered in crimson and maroon satin, one full suite in crimson and gold damask, and one of nine pieces, in silk velvet, with slip covers, all in perfect order, elegant carved centre, sofa and pier tables, with white statuary tops, solid rosewood, library and reception chairs, in tapestry and satin. Elegant 7¼ octave rosewood piano-forte, with the unexpired guarantee, French music cabinet, two splendid marble-top rosewood etageres, lined with satinwood and mounted with molu, six large and elegant pier and mantel mirrors, with cornices, slabs and brackets. Silk and embroidered lace curtains, corner stands, with marble tops, French secretoires, consoles in buhl work, elegant paintings on glass and glass, marble statuary and groups, with a choice and beautiful collection of mantel vases and unique other ornaments, chandeliers, &c. Elegant rosewood chamber furniture, marble dressing bureaus, carved bedsteads, washstands, twenty-two splendid hair mattresses, English blankets, French counterpanes, rosewood armoire, with plate doors, comm des, French cottage chairs, hair suites in hair cloth, shades, lace curtains to thirty windows, oval mirrors, F ench toilet sets, bronze clocks, gilt-a-tête, sofas, solid oak dining-room furniture, marble-top sideboard, extension dining table, with case, oak chairs, two secretaries and bookcases, rich silver ware of every description, gold band and decorated china, ruby and crystal cut glass, ivory and silver cutlery, with a large quantity not mentioned, including hearers, Spelman iron safe, &c. Commence at 10½ precisely.

T. GOLDSMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEhold furniture made to order; rosewood piano-fortes, silver ware, works of art, Dresden vases, oil-paintings, Brussels carpeting, &c., at auction THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of Mr. Bigelow, No. 116 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., comprising a general assortment of richly-carved furniture in part as follows: 1 rosewood, pearl inlaid piano-forte, a splendid instrument, 7 octave, pearl keys; rosewood parlor suit, covered in French satin brocade, frames heavily carved in fruit and flowers, in green and gold brocade; Turkish spring easy chairs in French reps; rosewood library bookcase; Italian statuary; marble-top centre, side and sofa tables; gilt frame pier glasses, reception chairs, rosewood marble-top etageres, mirror doors and backs; valuable oil-paintings by some of our most eminent artists; also, French China vases, mantel ornaments, figures, one solid walnut marble-top buffet, fine curtains, shades, cornices, corner etageres, &c., Chamber furniture—Solid rosewood dressing-bureaus, marble tops; marble top washstands, rosewood, mahogany and walnut bedsteads; pure curled hair and spring mattresses, bolsters and pillows; spring-seat chairs, sofas, rockers, sofa bed, mirrors, toilet sets, carpets, bedding, carpeting &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, will sell, at auction, on SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany French bedsteads, mahogany bureaus, mahogany bureau bookcase, gilt frame pier glasses, window curtains, window shades, mahogany chairs covered in hair-cloth, mahogany rockers covered in dittо, maple cane-seat nurse rockers, mahogany sofa bedsteads, maple and black walnut bedsteads cottage chairs, double and single hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, iron bedsteads, easy chairs covered in leather, mahogany and black walnut wardrobes and bookcases, mahogany marble-top centre tables.

Also, an assortment of crockery, glass and kitchen ware, with which the sale will commence.

Also, at 12 o'clock, a billiard table, in good order, with balls, cues and other implements complete.

By order of the assignee, a fine gold watch.

Also, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., for account of H. De Young:

The Hothecated Stock, 10 shares Western Virginia and Kentucky Railroad and Coal Company.

JOHN R. PITKIN, Auctioneer.

EAST NEW-YORK AND WOODHAVEN PROPERTY.—JOHN R. PITKIN will sell, at auction several dwelling houses, lots and sections, viz., on TUESDAY, Feb. 9, 1858. The sale will be at East New-York to commence at 2 P. M., at Smith's Stone Building. Title good, and terms liberal.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, at the New-England House, Woodhaven, to commence at 11 A. M.

This is a rare opportunity. See maps &c. to be had at the residence, at East New-York.

Fare per Railroad from Fulton Ferry to East New-York, 5 cents.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF A DESIRABLE TWO-STORY COTTAGE HOUSE, WITH LEASE OF LOT.—THOMAS J. MILLER will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the very desirable two-story and basement brick cottage house No. 32 West 24th-st., together with lease of lot, which has above 70 years to run. House &c., newly painted, and in the most perfect repair; 14 feet 8 inches by 39; lot 80 feet deep; ground rent $30 per annum. To a small family desiring a comfortable residence the above offers every inducement. For card of admission and further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 11 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.:

To pay advances, a large invoice of gold and silver watches, gold pencils, sleeve buttons, ear rings, bracelets, pins, together with a large assortment of jewelry of every description; 1 case of tinned sides, in all about 500 pieces, very rich and beautiful, buckskin gloves, real Havana segars, wines, brandies, &c., together with a miscellaneous lot of merchandise of various descriptions.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS MORNING, AT 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of new and second-hand household furniture, velvet carpets, rosewood parlor suites, bookcases, gilt frames; pier glasses, oil-paintings, rosewood pianoforte, mahogany chairs, sofas, tête-a-têtes, dressing bureaus, washstands, toilet sets; mahogany, Elizabethan, Gothic and Jenny Lind bedsteads; hair mattresses, feather beds, &c. The above sale is well worthy the attention of housekeepers, as every lot will be sold to the highest bidder, for cash.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

CONTINUATION SALE.—H. T. LEEDS WILL sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Feb. 6, at 11 o'clock, at No. 603 Broadway, near Houston-st., the entire stock of fancy goods imported expressly for the holidays, consisting, in part, of fans, gilt goods, perfumery, jet goods, porte-monnaies, opera glasses, dressing cases, card cases, brushes, combs, &c., traveling bags, canes, umbrellas, glass show cases, counters, shelving, &c. The above goods are all of the best quality, and sold only on account of the building being removed to rebuild.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY J. BOGART, THIS DAY AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at Nos. 65 and 67 Crosby st. Mortgage sale, consisting of 200 chairs, 50 tables, window shades, barroom furniture, bar counter, beer pumps, glasses, wines, liquors, gas pipe and fixtures. Also, stage furniture and fixtures, scenery, transparencies, &c. also, the right, title, and interest of Warring Latting of and into the lease of the above premises.

JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE, Attorney for Mortgagee.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer

IRVING & WATKINS WILL SELL, AT AUCtion, THIS DAY (Saturday,) Feb. 6, at 11½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 8 Pine-st., a handsome assortment of household furniture, consisting of suites in plush and hair-cloth, sofas, tête-a-tête and reversing chairs, parlor chairs, centre side and pier-tables, bookcases, lounges, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, hair mattresses, straw paillasses, &c. Also, a number of elegant mirrors.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 Broad-st.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

ADVANCES.—M. B. BUTLER & CO., GENERAL Auctioneers, No. 11 Spruce-st.—Storage and cash advances made on every description of property. For sale, one burglar and fire-proof safe.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AN UNPRECEDENTED BARGAIN.—A 7-octave, double-carved mouldings carved legs, grape pattern, pearl keys, fully warranted piano, $500 style, will be sold, for cash, for $285. Second-hand pianos from $20 to $100. Pianos to let. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers warerooms No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE Pianos, manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices, and warranted for three years. Received the first premium wherever exhibited.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st, respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PIANOS.—ONE 6¾-OCTAVE, ROSEWOOD, FOR $145; one do. do., round corners, for $160; fine tone and finish, and warranted. Call for two days at J. M. EDNEY'S, No. 56 John st.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM.

COPPER-FACED TYPE.

STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK,

PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.

All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style, WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

STATIONERY.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR 1858.—Firms requiring BLANK BOOKS with which to commence the year, can be furnished with sets or parts of sets, in stock or made to order ruled to any pattern, at the shortest notice and at reasonable rates, by SLOTE & JANES, No. 93 Fulton-st.

FINANCIAL.

FRANCIS AND JAMES KAIN,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 39 Exchange-place, near William-st.,
New-York.

Stocks, Bonds and commercial paper bought and sold on commission. Loans negotiated. Collections made on all parts of the United States and Canadas.

REFERENCES:
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Pa. WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN,
ANDR W CARRIGAN, Esq., CLARKS'N CROLIUS, Esq.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,

MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

COUNTY BONDS.—WE OFFER FOR SALE $50,000 of Mercer County, Illinois; $40 000 of Marshall County, Illinois. These bonds were issued to the Western Air Line Railroad, and are indorsed by said road, and the interest coupons are payable at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. The laws of the State and of the said Counties, authorizing the same, &c., &c., can be seen at our office. J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place.

INTEREST.—CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.—The interest coupons of the first mortgage Bonds of this Company due Feb. 1, will be paid at the office No. 60 Wall st., on and after that date.

G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS FOR THE THIRD Mortgage Bonds, issued by the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company, (Feb. 1, 1856,) due Feb. 1, 1858, will be paid at the Ocean Bank. J. B. SCOTT.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS MUNICIPAL BONDS.—100 Bonds of $1,000 each, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable in New-York, for sale by

E. D. MORGAN & CO., Nos. 68 and 70 Front-st.

BUSINESS PAPER AND LOANS ON APPROVED Securities negotiated by

JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.

Renewed and suspended paper purchased.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, 3d-av., between 65th and 66th sts.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th instant.

The transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 10th inst., inclusive. SAM'L. B. ISAACS,

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858. Secretary.

OCEAN BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 10th. By order of the Board. P. HANDY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall st. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 38 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 19, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable Feb. 1. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1858.

DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. FOR the last six months, has been declared, payable on and after 8th February next. By order

ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier.

KNICKERBOCKER STAGE COMPANY.—A semi-annual dividend of three per cent. has been declared this 3d day of February, 1858, payable on and after the 9th inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order,

GEORGE C. PETERS, Treasurer.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1858.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight per cent., payable on demand.

CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

CITY BANK, BROOKLYN, Feb 2, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the 12th.

R. P. PERKIN, Cashier.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Dividend, New-York, Jan. 7, 1858. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

DANBY BANK.—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—IT WAS ordered by the Court of Chancery, for the State of Vermont, on the 29th day of Dec., A. D. 1857, that the undersigned be appointed Receiver of the DANBY BANK, and that all persons holding the bills, or having claims against said bank, present the same for allowance to the undersigned, at his office in Manchester, Vermont, within one year from the said 29th day of Dec., 1857; and in default of such presentment, said bills and claims be forever barred. And it was further ordered by the Court aforesaid, that notice be given to all persons interested in said bank, by publishing the substance of said order, for eight successive weeks in the Rutland *Herald* and Bennington *Banner*, and in one paper printed at Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and in one paper printed at Chicago in the State of Illinois, and for six weeks continuously in the *New-York Times* and the Boston *Post*.

WINCHESTER, Vermont, Jan. 16, 1858.

ja21-6w A. L. MINER, Receiver.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1858.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF the Bank of New-York, held this day, Mr. A. P. HALSEY was elected President to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Ogthout, and Mr. CHARLES P. LEVERICH was chosen Vice-President. Mr WILLIAM OOTHOUT was elected a director in place of Mr. Edward P. Heyer, resigned. M. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—33d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec'y.

INSTRUCTION

THE TEACHERS' AGENCY AND EXCHANGE has for sale eleven Seminaries and Academical Institutions, of which three are in New York State, two in Virginia, and one each in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Tennessee and Iowa, at prices varying from $1,700 to $10,000.

Wishes situations for several Principals of Academies and Seminaries.

Has applications for a French lady to teach piano, drawing painting, algebra and geometry in Mississippi salary $300; a lady to teach piano, French and English, and also, one to teach French and ornamentals in Kentucky; a lady to teach English, music, French and drawing, and a North Carolina, salary $300; a lady assistant in a seminary in East Florida, salary $500; a drawing master in a seminary in South Carolina, salary $1,000; a gentleman teacher of piano and German in New-Jersey, salary $400; and, in a new institute in Tennessee, a lady pianist, salary $700; a lady mathematician, salary $600; a lady to teach the English branches, salary $600, and a French lady, for French and ornamentals, salary not determined upon. For the foregoing none but those of superior qualifications need apply. Circulars of the "Agency and Exchange" sent on application. Address

MARCIUS WILLSON, (with Ivison & Phinney,)
No. 321 Broadway, New-York.

HALF-A-YEAR OF INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH GRATIS!

The Instruction Book $1, is the only expense for the whole Course of 26 Lessons, at Prof. DUBOIS' French Academy, Lyric Hall, No. 765 Broadway. Lessons every THURSDAY EVENING, from 8 to 9 o'clock. N. B.—Tickets and books to be had every day at the above address.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway, offers unusual facilities to gentlemen and boys wishing practical instruction on plans of real business. They will be qualified for any situation desired. Three private desks may be secured this day for Monday, at half price, or $10 for Book-keeping. Regular terms $25.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Next term opens April 1, with experienced Professors, full cabinets and apparatus, spacious gymnasium, and surpassingly salubrious and beautiful location; it claims to offer very rare advantages. For references or other information, address the Principals, C. V. SPEAR, and J. R. BOYD.

A LADY, THE PRINCIPAL OF A FLOURishing School for young ladies, in Brooklyn, would like to receive two boarding pupils into her family, where all the advantages of a home, as well as an opportunity to acquire a thorough and accomplished education may be enjoyed. French is spoken in the family. Terms reasonable. Address W. A., Brooklyn.

$32 50 PAYS FOR A QUARTER'S BOARD, TUITION, &c., at Ashland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y.; male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The Summer term will commence May 5. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

FOR SALE.—A PRIVATE DAY SCHOOL IN THIS City for boys of the most respectable class, which is and has been for many years full, is for sale at a moderate price, the principal wishing to retire from the profession. Address C. R., Box No. 2,250 general Post-Office.

TEACHERS.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD MUCH EXPERIence in teaching, both in the city and country, and is a good disciplinarian, is desirous to obtain a situation in a school or seminary. The country preferred. Apply at, or address T. A. S., No. 194 West 15th st.

DANCING.

A. BODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague place, Brooklyn.

The academy will remain open until June 1, giving class-tuition for a full quarter from March 15. Pupils received after that date for part of a quarter.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 108, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Wednesday, the 3d day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of March next. Penalty in Bond.

The Chemung Canal and Feeder	$8,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal	5,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.
SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.

16,500 feet B. M Oak for lock gate at $20	$330 00
35,000 feet B. M. Pine timber for locks at $15	525 00
15,000 feet B. M. Pine plank for locks at $15	225 00
2,500 feet B. M. Pine timber for bridges at $15	37 50
2,000 feet B. M. Hemlock at $7	14 00
	$1,131 50

CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.
In charge of B. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe, $1	$3 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Fillers, 94c	3 94
30 Picks, $22; 2 Plows, $7	29 50
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 State Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00
10 Scythes, $7 50; 5 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
3 Scrapers, $15; 153 Shovels, $133 87	148 87
1 Grind Stone, $3; 115 Wheel Barrows, $230	233 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	30 00
Total	$950 56

In charge of W. L. RIDDER, Resident Engineer.

13,290 feet Hemlock Plank	$88 50
3,573 feet B. M. Hemlock Timber	25 01
7,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	112 13
Lot of Timber, framed	5 00
3 Axes, $2 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $6	14 50
4 Crow Bars, $8; 3 Chains, $9; 1 Chisel, 25c	15 25
7 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5	12 00
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lamps, $2 50	3 50
3 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Mud Scow Bottle, $1 50	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks, $65; 6 Padlocks, $1 50	66 50
55 Picks, $50 75: 23 Pike Poles, $1 50; 2 Plows, $9	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00
356 Shovels, $247 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 75c.	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $325 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50	333 12
1 Brace and 2 Bitts, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $3 50	4 13
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Collars, $3	25 00
9 Eyes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c.	26 40
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c.	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 00
	$1,631 17
Total	$2,481 73

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Jan. 29, 1858.

SAMUEL S. WHALLON,
CHARLES H. SHERRILL,
JOHN M. JAYCOX,
V. R. RICHMOND, State Eng. and Surveyor.
NATHANIEL S. BENTON, Auditor.
} Canal Commissioners.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON TAXES, OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet in Room No. 8, City Hall, on TUESDAY, Feb. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the subject of relieving the following persons from tax. They are requested to appear on this occasion as no further notice will be given them, viz.:

Henry Robinson,	G. F. Thomas,
James Lawrence,	J. W. Hunt,
James Ackerman,	Wm. Sears,
Peter McCormick,	Ira, Richards & Co.,
Charles Devlin,	John K. Karner,
N. Langstaff Cross,	Mary Clancy,
John H. Lampe,	Wm. Gramer,
H. Griffith,	Joseph Levy,
Wm. B. Post,	Carl Muller,
J. W. Freeman,	Hedden & Starr,
John Boyley,	S. D. Burchard,
T. B. Hutchings,	John Morton,
Jacob Hesler,	Union Mutual Ins. Co.
Harriet Washburn,	N. Y. & N. O. S. S. Co.
M. V. Garrigus,	

JOHN GREGORY,
THOMAS STEPHENS,
WILLIAM TUCKER,
} Committee on Taxes.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Jan. 8, 1858.—*To the Stockholders and Creditors:* A meeting of the Stockholders, Bondholders and Creditors of this Company, will be held at the office of this Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of February, proximo, at 11 o'clock A. M., to determine upon such course of action as may be deemed best to secure the interests of all concerned. Per order.

ORLAND SMITH, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTment of the Board of Aldermen will meet in room No. 8 City Hall on MONDAY, 8th inst., at 2 o'clock. All parties interested are requested to attend.

THOMAS W. ADAMS,
MICHAEL TUOMEY,
JOHN LYNES,
} Committee.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTEES of the United States Self-generating Gas-light Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at their office No. 329 Broadway, on the third Tuesday of February next, at 12 o'clock noon. S. ANDREWS, Sec'y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETofore existing under the name of CORNING & CO., is this day dissolved. All the debts of said firm have been paid. Signed.

JASPER CORNING,
HENRY M. BENEDICT,
JAMES L. WIBRAY,
By H. M. BENEDICT, Attorney.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the undersigned have this day entered into copartnership under the firm of CUMMINGS & CANFIELD, for the manufacturing of Piano-fortes, at the late stand of L. P. CUMMINGS, Nos. 156 a d 158 East 21st-st. Signed, L. P. CUMMINGS,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858. A. V. CANFIELD.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WILLIAM P. MILLER having associated WILLIAM J. BICKNELL with him, they will continue the hide and leather business at No. 85 Gold-st., under the firm of WILLIAM P. MILLER & CO.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF CONKLIN & SACKETT expired on the 1st inst. W. L. CONKLIN continues his long-established Merchant Tailoring and Clothing business at No. 8 Bowery.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

260 "GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES." 260

Important to Hotel Proprietors, Boarding-house Keepers and Up-town Families.

GROCERIES, GROCERIES—TEAS, TEAS.

Beautiful New Crop Orleans Sugars, at 6c. and upwards. Refined Sugars at refiners' prices. Superior Teas, choice quality and fine flavor, at 30c. and upwards. Consult your own interests, and buy goods where you can get them cheapest and best.

THOMAS R. AGNEW, Importer and Dealer in Choice Teas, Fine Groceries, &c., &c.,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner Murray.

200 CHAMBERS-STREET. 200

We offer at LOWEST CASH PRICES,
SMOKED HAMS,
SMOKED SHOULDERS,
SMOKED BEEF,
PRIME LEAF LARD,
MESS PORK,
PRIME PORK.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS,
No. 200 CHAMBERS-ST.,
near the Erie Railroad Depot.

SALAMANDER SAFE.—ONE OF HERRING'S large size salamander safes, will be sold at a very low price. Apply to the Bull's Head Bank, No. 338 3d-av.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC. Capt JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 36 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16.....1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3.....1858
Saturday, Feb. 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 3.....1858
Saturday, March 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 31...1858
Saturday, April 10.....1858	Wednesday, April 28....1858
Saturday, April 24.....1858	Wednesday, May 12.....1858
Saturday, May 8.....1858	Wednesday, May 26.....1858
Saturday, May 22.....1858	Wednesday, June 9.....1858
Saturday, June 8.....1858	Wednesday, June 23.....1858
Saturday, June 19.....1858	Wednesday, July 3.....1858

For freight or passage, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	AMERICA, Capt Wickman,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York	Wednesday, Jan. 20
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves Boston	Wednesday, Jan. 27
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York	Wednesday, Feb. 3
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston	Wednesday, Feb. 10
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York	Wednesday, Feb. 17
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston	Wednesday, Feb. 24

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE TO EUROPE.

From New-York:	From Southampton, Havre, or Bremen to New-York:
First Cabin.....$80	First Cabin.....$100
Second Cabin.....50	Second Cabin.....65
Steerage.....30	Steerage.....40

In the first-class

NEW-YORK CITY.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Exciting Session of the Board of Managers—Protest and Resignation of the Committee on Versions.

We published Friday morning a summary of the proceedings of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society, at their meeting, on Thursday evening. We give to-day a copy of the protest which Rev. Dr. ROBINSON gave notice at the meeting of the Committee of Nine that he would present, and which was presented to the Board Thursday evening, and read by Rev. Dr. VERMILYE. It produced a profound sensation, and the request to have it recorded on the minutes was not granted. It was as follows:

PROTEST.

The undersigned, members of the Standing Committee on Versions, feel constrained to present their formal protest against the resolutions adopted by this Board, at its recent adjourned meeting, on the subject of the standard English Bible circulated by the Society, and of the proposed alterations in the same.

They protest against these resolutions:

First—As assuming a principle which is distinctly and emphatically contradicted by the earliest history and emphatically, as well as by the customs of the English presses, and the uniform and established usage of language—the principle, viz: that the accessories to that version of the sacred Scriptures which this Society was organized to distribute, are an integral and permanent part of the version, and are therefore not susceptible of change and improvement by the action of this Society under its present constitution.

They protest against the resolutions:

Secondly—As giving validity, and the authority of this Board, to changes heretofore introduced by entirely unknown persons—probably by editors or proof-readers—in the text of the Scriptures, as well as its accessories, and making these an incorporate and a coördinate part of the version to be circulated by this Society; while the careful corrections unanimously suggested by the Committee on Versions, under their responsibility to the Board, the Society, and the Christian public, and which have been heretofore adopted by the Board, are rejected and set aside.

They protest against the resolutions:

Thirdly—As attributing a practical infallibility to the editors and printers of previous editions of the Holy Scriptures; or, at least, as giving an altogether unwarranted sacredness and authority to even the palpable errors and oversights committed by these; thus exposing the society to just criticism and censure, and a great and injurious limitation of its usefulness.

They protest against the resolutions:

Fourthly—As restoring, and in effect perpetuating "headings" and "contents of chapters" which were not prepared by the College Translators, by whom our excellent version was made; which have had no content acceptance and support in the editions of the Scriptures issued in Great Britain or in this country; which were not followed in the earliest Bibles published by this Society, and were not introduced into any of these till the year 1830; which contain many obsolete terms and phrases not found in the version, with not a few statements that are palpably untrue, being expressly contradicted by the text; and many of which "headings," &c., are, in the judgment of the undersigned, in direct and plain contravention of that first article of the Constitution of the Society which inhibits it from publishing "note or comment."

They protest against these resolutions:

Fifthly—As tending by necessary force and immediate consequence, to limit the functions of the Committee of Versions—so far as the English version is concerned, with all its accessories—to that of a mere mechanical proof-reader, and to limit the function of the society itself to that of a simple printing establishment, divesting it of all the authority and right which it heretofore has claimed, and through this board of managers has more than once exercised, of perfecting from time to time by a more careful editing and the correcting of errors before unnoticed, the copies of that inestimable version which it constantly has distributed.

They protest against the resolutions:

Sixthly—As having been the fruit of the action of a committee who, through inadvertence or for some other reason, had sought no conference with the Committee on Versions; had presented to them no specifications of the charges made against their work; and had neither obtained nor requested from them any authorized statement or explanation in answer to such charges, of the principles upon which that work had been conducted.

They protested against the resolutions:

Seventhly—As casting, if not directly and in terms, yet by necessary inference, an unmerited reproach on the Committee on Versions, whose members labored for three and a half years, conscientiously and diligently, at the request of the Board, to prepare for the Society the most perfect edition possible of the version in common use; and whose work, at first unanimously accepted by the Board with thanks and praises; eulogized in the annual reports of the Society; received by all the purchasers of its Bibles with assent; distributed as valuable gifts to theological seminaries, and sent with letters of strong commendation, by order of the Board, to eminent citizens in our own country, and even to sovereigns in Europe and elsewhere, is now, after the lapse of nearly seven years, summarily discarded.

They protest against the resolutions:

Eighthly—As further and needlessly increasing this reproach, by giving no specifications of the errors assumed to have been committed by the Committee on Versions in their work of revision—thus practically allowing the most exaggerated and injurious impressions, which have been circulated of late concerning them and their work, to pass uncontradicted, and seeming, in the absence of such contradiction, to give to these impressions the implicit sanction of the Board.

They protest against the resolutions:

Ninthly and Finally—As having been adopted at a meeting of the Board at which the careful arguments and historical statements prepared in behalf of the several reports then under consideration, which had before been prevented from being published, were not allowed to be read, thus preventing a large number of those present and voting, from attaining that knowledge of the facts concerned and the principles involved, which only these papers, as distinguished from individual and oral discussion, were fitted to afford.

On the grounds thus recited, with others not now needful to be specified, the undersigned respectfully but firmly protest against the resolutions thus adopted by the Board, and ask that this paper may be received and entered upon the minutes.

Signed, EDWARD ROBINSON,
THOMAS COCK,
SAMUEL H. TURNER,
THOS H. VERMILYE,
JAMES FLOY,
R. S. STORRS, JR.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1858.

This protest was signed by all of the Committee but one. Rev. Dr. STORRS having been one of the Committee of nine referred to in the 6th item, from motives of delicacy wished not to be considered as assenting to that portion. Annexed to the protest was a paper from Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK (formerly of the Versions' Committee) expressing his agreement with the reasons of the protestants. When, after a long and earnest discussion, the protest was refused an entry upon the minutes, Rev. Dr. TURNER, Professor of Biblical Learning in the Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, tendered his resignation as a member of the Committee on Versions. Rev. Dr. ROBINSON, Professor of Biblical Literature in the Union Theological Seminary, Dr. VERMILYE of the Dutch Reformed Church, Dr. FLOY of the Methodist Church, Dr. COCK of the Society of Friends, and Dr. STORRS of the Congregational Church, severally followed and tendered their resignation. Each of these gentlemen prefaced the offer of his resignation with remarks explanatory of his position. Great regret was expressed by members of the Board that the gentlemen should feel it their duty to leave. In the hope that their determination might be reconsidered, the motion to accept the resignations was finally tabled.

For California.

The steamship *Moses Taylor*, Capt. MCGOWAN, left yesterday for Aspinwall, with about 400 passengers and the mails for California. Capt. MCDOUGALL, Commander of the Navy-Yard at Mare Island; Capt. TAYLOR, United States Army, and Captain PEASE, of the Revenue Service, were among the passengers. There was also a large number of old Californians who have been waiting to take passage in the *Moses Taylor* and the *Golden Age* on the Pacific side, as these are the favorite ships of the line. There was an unusual crowd on the Pier. Col. FREMONT did not go by this steamer, as was expected.

But one or two cases of the ticket swindle came to light, and these received back their money by the assistance of Officers HOUSTON and WALSH, who are detailed to look after verdant travelers. Deputy United States Marshal O'KEEFE and one or two others had a short but fruitless search for some person on a civil process, but came away without making any arrest, just as the steamer moved away from the dock.

DISHONEST MESSENGER AT THE TOMBS.—EDWARD SMITH, a young man 23 years of age, employed as messenger at the Tombs was arrested yesterday charged with stealing $160 worth of furniture, belonging to MRS. MARY GRIERS, residing in Madison-street. In JUNE last MRS. GRIERS was convicted in the Court of General Sessions for a misdemeanor and sent to Blackwell's Island for six months. Previous to her being taken to the Penitentiary SMITH offered to take care of her furniture and deliver it to the care of Miss FOSTER, Matron at the Tombs, until the expiration of her term of imprisonment. SMITH got possession of the furniture and took it to his own residence. On being applied to for the furniture he pretended not to know anything about it. MRS. GRIERS, suspecting him, went to his house and discovered it there. SMITH refused to give it up unless she paid him $27 for storage. Justice WELSH held the accused to bail to answer a charge of grand larceny.

THE PROFITS FROM THE CALICO BALL.—The Managers, Executive Committee, Secretary and Treasurer of the Calico Ball were busy yesterday gathering together the proceeds; and it is probable that they will be engaged all for several days before an accurate statement of results can be made. The large number of persons to whom tickets were given for disposal, and their not being able to report yesterday, prevented a statement of the whole number sold. And the fact that very many of the ladies who appeared in calico wore their dresses home, to return them (doubtless) at an early day, rendered a statement of the net profits from that particular feature of the enterprise equally impossible. The impressions of those most familiar with what has been done is, that the receipts from the sale of tickets will be about $6,000, and the entire expense of the ball about $3,000. The number of dresses left, and sent in yesterday, was between five and six hundred; but as there was a much larger number of dresses worn at the ball, it is expected that many more will be sent in to the Executive Committee rooms. In addition to the above, there is a prospect of a considerable quantity of calico and flannel, in pieces, sent in by merchants. Several pieces were received yesterday. When the distribution to the poor will commence, has not yet been decided upon.

A NEW COUNTERFEIT.—Counterfeit fives on the Merchants' Bank of Lowell, Mass., made their first appearance in this City yesterday. The bill is an imitation of the genuine, but so poorly executed, and the paper so coarse, that none but the poorest judges of money would take it. The fact of the issue being speedily communicated to the Police authorities, the intended utterers were on their guard, and only two were arrested for attempting to pass it, THOMAS HANSON, Jr., offering one of the bills at the clothing store of Mr. COON, No. 156½ Greenwich-street, and SEYMOUR LOVELL, who gave one of the bills in payment for some groceries at the grocery store of A. FIRST, No. 368 Grand-street. Both prisoners were locked up for trial. A sailor went into a clothing store in Chatham-street and gave one of the bills in payment for a pair of pantaloons. He left the bad bill, promising to redeem it, but failed to return.

THE ISLAND HOSPITAL—(As it will be called hereafter)—on Blackwell's Island, for the treatment of *Syphilis* in its various forms, and diseases of a similar nature, and the Penitentiary Hospital on the same island, are now distinct institutions. Dr. SANGER will be the physician in charge of the Island Hospital. In order to obtain admission into the latter institution it is not necessary to be sentenced to the Penitentiary first as has been the case at the Penitentiary Hospital heretofore. Any one afflicted with the disease on application at the Almshouse can obtain admission to the Island Hospital. Convicts will be separately treated at the Penitentiary Hospital.

Committee on Steamboat Landings.

The Committee of the Board of Councilmen on Wharves, Piers and Slips, met, by adjournment on Friday, in the City Hall Library, Councilman BRADY in the Chair, to hear the re resumed argument on the question of the removal of the North River steamboats. There was a numerous attendance, the proceedings occupying nearly three hours. But no new evidence was elicited.

Justice SEERS presented a very numerously signed petition, remarking that what might be truly for the best interests of the City fifteen years ago was not necessarily so to-day. The pier-holders claimed an occupancy of twenty-five years. During that time they had realized a pretty substantial amount of benefit. Twenty-five years ago the steamboats were a stock company, and they had always had the use of the piers at a nominal rent. And now the parties were bold enough to say, "You cannot make us remove." They made threats last year, and they were repeated now. In the meantime, Broadway needed relief and these people knew it. They knew also, but would not own it, that the proposed change would be better ultimately for themselves. As to rounding the Battery, it was not true that these large steamboats were susceptible of being turned round within their own length, or stopped at half their length—the weight and velocity of the larger boats passing along at the rate of nine miles per hour was sufficient to enable them instantly to cut through any ferry-boat that might be crossing their path. Pilots who pay no taxes were present—men who had a share or shares in these boats—they paid nothing; yet, upon New-York citizens, depended the expense of the police and the arrangements, in case of fire, to protect their property while they resided, perhaps, in Hoboken or in Jersey City. In fact his opponents belonged to the party called the self-interest party.

Mr. Isaac Newton said that as to danger, no one could adduce a case of loss of life or serious damage on the North River occasioned by collision with the Sound boats for 15 years past. The steamboats contribute weekly to the wealth of New-York by the money spent in their construction, and in various other incidental ways. He had lived 25 years in the prosecution of his business, which regulated itself; it required no particular direction from him. As to interest, what was the interest of the best location of these boats, and he believed it could not be amended, was also the best interest of the City.

Mr. W. D. Murphy replied to the remarks of Justice Steers. After speaking for a considerable time, and entering into some disquisitions upon the legal rights of the Common Council, the Chairman peremptorily told the speaker to sit down, with the remark, "We have heard enough of you; we want no more of that."

Ex-Judge Beebe, who had been present from the commencement, asked that this meeting of the Committee might not be final. He had something to say.

The Chairman said he had wished this should be the final meeting. However, they would meet again next Friday.

Mr. O'Neil said the only thing the Committee had to decide was the question whether it would be beneficial or otherwise to the City to effect these removals. Should it prove illegal, that was another matter. As to benefiting up town property, if that were not done at the expense of other interests, where was the harm of it? And what would be a benefit to any portion of the City would be a benefit to all.

Ex-Alderman J. Kelly said that more room was taken up on the docks of the East River by pitch-pots than by steamboats. Seven times the amount of pier accommodation was taken up by other than commercial purposes. These boats would go to Brooklyn or to Jersey, dockage free, and we should have troublesome lighters at our slips. Besides, stores can be let at a less price down town than they can be built for or procured up town, of which the gentleman gave some illustrations.

Mr. Newton wished the Committee to accompany him on an exploratory visit to the North River piers. The Committee agreed, but Justice Steers refused to accompany them at Mr. Newton's invitation. He said he thought it was only a slur to ask him. He knew the place well enough.

Captain Richard French spoke some time in defence of Mr. Newton's views. But not a single idea was elicited during the sitting that has not already been very repeatedly urged and reported.

Adjourned to Friday at 1 o'clock.

Committee on Streets.

The Committee on Streets of the Board of Councilmen met on Friday, in the City Hall Library, Councilman DUNN in the Chair. The object was to hear evidence and argument as to street improvements in the Third and Fifth Wards.

Mr. P. L. Titus was opposed to the opening of Duane-street, on account of the scarcity of money, and if it were done the City should pay the cost; the property owners being exempted.

Mr. E. J. Porter thought that as the matter was before the Courts, the property owners should make their objections before those Courts; he thought the Common Council had no power to stay such proceedings.

Mr. McCurdy thought that the matter of assessments was not before the Committee. He objected to the consideration of the petitions. The interests of the City required the widening of Reade-street forthwith.

Mr. A. P. Mann stated that the parties who remonstrate, and those that receive the awards and are assessed but little, intend to lay mans before the Committee to show how the assessment was made; that a large amount of assessments is laid on property on other streets, which are claimed to be of no benefit. In his impression, the assessments are very unjust to parties not in the line of the street.

The Committee then adjourned to Tuesday next, at 1 o'clock, to meet in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen. The attendance was very crowded.

☞ A correspondent complains that there is a class of cartmen who make money by imposing upon sailors just arrived in port. They charge seamen arrived from short voyages 37½ to 50 cents for each article of baggage, while they charge sailors who have been on long voyages—who, they suppose, on account of their long absence from shore, know less of the ropes on land than at sea—double the amount. Often, in this way, a single cartload brings $10 to the cartman. The matter should be looked after; when Jack is a stranger on shore he should not be "taken in" in this way.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—The new scheme of collegiate and university education recently inaugurated at this venerable institution, established a century ago, provides that the old course being pursued during the Freshman, Sophomore and Junior years, the studies of the Senior year shall assume a wider range, the student being permitted to elect what branches of study he will pursue. It is proposed to continue the studies for two years after the close of the regular course. This department is open to any one who desire to engage in its studies. The College library has received additions. An observatory is to be established in the astronomical department, and the prices of tuition at the institution have been reduced one half.

Police Intelligence.

George Jackson, *alias* Lilly, and George McLean, were arrested on Thursday evening in the act of attempting to sell a spurious California ticket to Adam Lieb, a man from Western New-York. The prisoners were searched, and $3,100, in counterfeit bills and spurious coin, were found in their possession, besides $12 good money; also, a gold watch and chain, supposed to have been stolen. When the officers came up with the prisoners to arrest them, one of them threw away a gold watch, but it was recovered. They were locked up.

ROBBING A FRIEND.—A man named William Hallenbeck, residing at No. 97 Cherry-street, was committed to the Tombs yesterday on a charge of stealing several hundred dollars from his friend, Charles S Jacobson, who resided in the same house with him. The prisoner is charged with entering Jacobson's room, breaking open his trunk and abstracting his treasure. A considerable amount of gold coin was found in possession of the accused, and some of it was positively identified by Jacobson, who had previously marked it. Hallenbeck is a member of the Mariners' Church in James-street, and well known. His arrest, therefore, on such a charge, produced some excitement among his neighbors.

DISMISSED.—The case of the collecting agents, Henderson & Co., who were arrested some weeks since on a charge, by A. L. Bleecker, of libeling him by driving a fancy collecting or "cunning" wagon in front of his place of business, was dismissed yesterday, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, in consequence of the non-attendance of the prosecutor at the time set down for a hearing.

POLICY DEALERS.—Samuel Kippins and Wm. Meade, of No. 196 Varick-street, were brought before the Mayor yesterday for being engaged in the policy business. They were each held to answer in the sum of $500.

ARREST OF STREET PEDDLERS.—About twenty street peddlers were brought before the Mayor yesterday for encumbering the streets with their stands and wares. They all promised to offend no more, and were then dismissed with a reprimand.

HELD TO BAIL.—George Ward, who was arrested on Thursday for a ticket swindle, was held to answer yesterday in the sum of $500.

DRUG STORES ON THE SABBATH.—We have noticed with pleasure, the announcement, by a card at the door of several drug stores on Broadway, on the Sabbath, that they are closed, but that "persons wishing prescriptions may ring at the door." This is a step to Sabbath observance in the right direction. Drug stores can supply all that is needed in cases of necessity, without keeping the establishment open as on week days; and by remaining closed externally, it goes so far to exert a moral influence in behalf of the Lord's day. It would be a great improvement if all the drug stores would follow the example thus set, and a rest and relief to proprietors and clerks. Try it.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

[Advertisement.]

TO THOSE WISHING DAGUERREOTYPES.

By experience we can recommend the lovers of the Daguerreotype to ANSON'S, No. 589 Broadway, as it is the only place to procure this imperishable picture in all its beauty and clearness; and it is the *only* establishment where the daguerreotype is made exclusive of any other picture. Those wishing to secure a lasting impression will do well to repair at once to the head-quarters of ANSON, the Daguerreotypist, No. 589 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

A DELIGHTFUL OPPORTUNITY FOR ENJOYMENT.—That greatest of all American dramas, most popular, most amusing and most interesting, the exciting Pioneer Patriot, is to be repeated this afternoon as well as this evening at Barnum's Museum. Need we say more?

[Advertisement.]

CEMENT ROOFING.

The subscribers are owners for this City and vicinity for W. E. CHILDS & Co.'s Patent Cement, with which they will cover new or old roofs in the most workmanlike manner, and warrant them FIRE-PROOF and WATER-TIGHT. This is the best article in use for repairing old leaky tin or shingle roofs. The best of references can be seen at our office.

J. DITTO & Co., No. 1,126 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.—This sterling drama is to be repeated at Purdy's National Theatre, to-night, Mr. CHANFRAU, Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mr. G. L. Fox and all the company appearing in the cast. The local drama of the "Mysteries and Miseries of New-York," with Mr. CHANFRAU as Mose;" and the drama of the "Results of Crime," make up the bill.

LONG ISLAND.

Lager Bier is Decided to be Not Intoxicating.

The grave question, "Is lager bier intoxicating?" which for some time past has agitated Brooklyn from centre to circumference, is at last settled. The case of STAATS, on trial before Judge STRONG, in the Circuit Court, Brooklyn, for two days past, for selling lager bier, in violation of the section of the Metropolitan Police law, prohibiting the sale of *intoxicating* liquors on Sunday, was brought to a close yesterday.

The prosecution introduced testimony showing that six or eight glasses of lager would intoxicate, while on the other hand the defence, with a large number of witnesses, proved that as many gallons as the other witnesses drank glasses would not produce that objectionable effect. The Court charged the Jury that they were judges of the facts, but at the same time stated that if it took a great quantity of the lager to intoxicate, it was not an intoxicating drink within the meaning of the law. Or, in other words, if it takes a pail-full of bier to make a person drunk, and the same person could get drunk on an eighth of the quantity of rum, then lager is not an intoxicating drink, but may be a wholesome beverage. The Jury, after this charge, were not long arriving at the conclusion that, under the charge and the law, as laid down by the Court, lager bier was not intoxicating, and therefore acquitted the defendant. This was a test case, Mr. STAATS being the first of a large number of lager-bier venders complained of. This verdict will probably exempt them from trial and its trouble and expense.

Of course, in this City, which is the great American central-pot for this Teutonic beverage, there is a large class jubilant over their triumph. Judge STRONG's health was drank last night in very deep draughts. The magistrates in Brooklyn have lately been drawing a large revenue from the cases of intoxication brought before them. Hereafter, when a man is brought up on that charge, he will only have to show that he got drunk on the exempt beverage, and demand a discharge. A complaint will then hold good, undoubtedly, against the officer making the arrest, for false imprisonment, and the unlucky receipients of $800 per annum, "without perquisites," will find themselves in a sad dilemma if they persist in obeying the law, by arresting people for being intoxicated.

Abstract of the Annual Report of the Brooklyn Health Officer.

An abstract from the annual report of deaths, as returned to the Health Department, for the year 1857, shows the following summary:

Month.	Male.	Female.	Adult.	Children.	Total.
January	189	179	148	220	368
February	204	224	180	288	468
March	214	211	116	279	425
April	209	202	140	271	411
May	204	180	135	249	384
June	180	195	130	245	375
July	234	201	124	311	435
August	341	355	167	529	696
September	371	336	161	546	707
October	266	239	177	328	505
November	198	168	135	231	366
December	216	205	152	269	421
Total	2,866	2,695	1,795	3,766	5,561

The above table shows that the number of deaths returned to this department during the year was 5,561. Add to this 272, those bodies removed from the city in violation of the Ordinance and interred in Flatbush poor grounds, concerning which no statistical information can be obtained, and we have 5,833 which may be relied upon as the entire mortality for the year. The whole number reported for the year 1856 was 3,762. This shows the apparent excess of mortality over that of last year to have been 2,071, notwithstanding our city has enjoyed an unusual degree of healthfulness. This apparent but not actual increase of mortality over that of last year, is attributable to the fact that more complete returns of deaths have been made during the past year than has heretofore been procured.

Diseases.—There were 198 diseases, or causes of death, reported for the past year, amongst which consumption takes the lead. Its proportion to the total mortality is about one in eight. The greatest relative mortality by this disease appears to have been with persons of foreign birth. Of the victims of this disease, 321 were native-born, and 393 were born in foreign countries. It also appears, taking decimal periods, that the greatest number of deaths by consumption occurred between the ages of 20 and 30, and that the excess of deaths of females over males was 33.

The mortality from some of the principal diseases was as follows, viz.: Consumption, 714; congestion and inflammation of lungs, 480; convulsions, 437; debility, 83; diarrhœa, 78; dysentery, 98; erysipelas, 25; palsy, 50; teething, 32; cholera infantum, 295; scarlet fever, 345; other fevers, 179; infantile marasmus, 291.

It appears that the total mortality by disease of the lungs was 1,194. It also appears from the returns that the infant mortality from cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, debility, marasmus and convulsions was 1,100.

This alarming mortality of children under the age of three years, is, in a great measure, dependent upon causes that should be removed. It is a melancholy fact, that hundreds of children die annually by neglect and ignorance of parents, want of judicious diet, by vitiated milk of diseased cows, damp and ill-ventilated apartments, and the want of proper sanitary means on the part of the community.

Of the whole number of deaths reported, excepting 272 interred at Flatbush, 4,012 were native born, and 1,459 were of foreign birth. Deduct from the total the number stillborn and premature birth, amounting to 369, and we have 5,172 as the entire number of deaths which actually occurred from disease, &c.

Assuming the population of Brooklyn to be 225,000, the ratio of deaths would be 1 in 43⅝, which compares favorably with the mortality of other cities.

Under proper sanitary regulations and a bountiful supply of wholesome water, together with the system of general sewerage about to be introduced, Brooklyn will be unparalleled for its healthiness.

WARNER CLEVELAND, Health Officer.

THE BROOKLYN WATER WORKS—FALSE RUMOR.—It was currently reported on Thursday, and published in the *Tribune* of yesterday, that a portion of the Brooklyn Water Works Aqueduct had been carried away by the recent storm, and that it would cost $60,000 to repair the damage. Upon inquiring at the proper office, we learn that the only foundation for the rumor was that, about fifteen feet of the aqueduct on the middle section had caved in where it was unfinished and not properly protected. The damage can be repaired in half a day.

On Wednesday, the Chief Engineer, accompanied by Mr. MAFFIT, Chief Engineer of Pennsylvania, and Mr. CLARK, late State Engineer of New-York, passed over the whole length of the works, and all expressed themselves well pleased with the work.

Brooklyn City Bonds sold at 96 on Thursday, which is a decided improvement on 65—the price at which they stood a few months ago.

FEMALE PICKPOCKETS IN CHURCH.—A brace of female pickpockets had fine pickings Thursday night, in the Church corner of President and Court streets, Brooklyn. They succeeded in relieving a number of ladies of their loose change, when the alarm was given. Captain SHAUMAN, of the Third Precinct, with officer FERRIS, were soon in the Church, and closed every means of exit, and gave directions that no person should be permitted to leave without his permission. While the officers were looking about the congregation for the thieves, two well-dressed females went to the door, and the unsophisticated individual in charge of it, not dreaming that they were thieves, allowed them to pass out, and thus eluded the officers. They dropped several empty porte monnaies in front of the Church, which the owners can have by calling at the Third Precinct Station.

A NEW COUNTERFEIT.—Several persons were engaged, Thursday evening in Brooklyn, "shoving" a new counterfeit "five" on the Merchants' Bank, of Lowell, Mass. Officer MUNSON, of the First Precinct, succeeded, after a severe struggle, in capturing one of the operators on Atlantic-street. He gave his name as EDWARD THOMAS, and was committed for examination. THOMAS' pal, and the one who had the bulk of the money, escaped by running, distancing the parties who started with him, in going five blocks. The bills are signed JOHN N. PIERCE, President; MARTIN PILLSBURY, Cashier.

MORE RIVER PIRATES CAPTURED.—Capt. SHAUMAN, of the Third Precinct, Brooklyn, on Thursday night took a posse of his men and went prospecting on Red Hook Point. They arrested eight men, all accused of stealing pork and lard from the packing yard of W. B. BARBER, in South Brooklyn. At a private house they recovered a large quantity of the stolen property, and on board the schooner *Jersey Bird* they found eight tierces of the stolen pork. At the approach of Captain S. and his party, the hands of the schooner escaped in a boat.

HOPING AGAINST HOPE.—The Brooklyn *Times* says: "The drivers and conductors employed by the City Railroad Company are looking forward hopefully to a speedy increase of their wages to the point at which they stood previous to the late reduction." It shows pretty conclusively that the Company can afford to restore the old prices. The mildness of the Winter, and the low price of feed, have rendered their expenses thus far the present Winter much less than last Winter.

PERJURY.—A man, named DENNIS WELSH, was committed by Justice CORNWELL, in Brooklyn, yesterday, to answer a charge of perjury. A few days ago, before Justice VOORHIES, he swore to witnessing an assault upon another person, and it is alleged that he was not only not present, but that no assault was committed.

CORONERS.—A bill is about to be laid before the Legislature, to render intelligent medical men, only, eligible to the office of Coroner in Kings County. Such a law is sadly needed there, we have every reason to believe.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—GEORGE H. LAMBECK attempted to commit suicide Thursday morning, by jumping into the East River from one of the Catharine-street ferry boats. He was rescued.

NEW JERSEY.

THE RELIEF FUND.—Rev. Mr. VERRINDER, city missionary, upon whom devolves, in a great measure, the duty of looking after the necessities of the poor of Jersey City, stated a day or two since, that the relief fund in his hands was entirely exhausted; and, in answer to an appeal for further aid, he has already received the following donations: Cash, 50 cents; Mr. Roberts, $5; W. Pearsall, Esq., $10; Tract Visitor, $20; S. M. Chambers, Esq., $3; Hon. R. Gilchrist, $25; Four Sisters, $10 each. Total, $103 50.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF FIRE COMPANIES.—Phœnix Hose Company No. 2, of Jersey City, have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Foreman, JOHN BUMSTEAD; Assistant-Foreman, Adam Lincks; Secretary, James Narine, Jr.; Treasurer, Samuel A. Brooks; Steward, David Evans; Representatives to the Board of Trustees, James Narine, Jr., and Joseph S. Pew.

Diligent Hose Company No. 3, has elected the following officers: Foreman, WM. J. STEVENS: Assistant-Foreman, Geo. Farrier; Treasurer, Robert B. Kashow; Representative, James Gilkinson.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 5.

$500	Ill. Interest 1847	95⅜	10	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	81
5,500	Ohio S. 6s '70..	104	250	do	cpg 81⅛
5,000	Ia. State 5s	84	150	do	b30 81⅜
1,000	Mich St. 6s	94½	300	do	s60 81
1,000	Mo. State 6s	83½	600	do	opg 81⅜
26,000	do	83½	100	do	b60 81⅜
5,000	do	83⅛	50	do	opg 81⅜
5,000	do	b30 83⅜	50	do	s30 81
20,000	do	b30 83⅜	300	do	opg 81
10,000	do	s3 .3⅜	100	Erie R R	b30 23⅛
7,000	La. State 6s	90	150	do	23⅛
1,000	North C. State 6s	94	325	do	23⅛
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. R 6s	88	100	do	b1 023⅞
1,000	E. R. R. 2d Mt. Bs.	92	100	do	b60 24
8,000	Erie R. R. Bs. '75	60	300	do	23⅝
2,000	Mich. So. & N. I. Bs.	69⅞	50	Illinois Cen. R. R.	96⅜
3,000	T. H. & Al. 1st Mt.	62	5	do	96
1,000	T. H. & Al. 2d Mt	40	12	N. H. & Hart. R. R.	115
9,000	L. C. & M. L. G. Bs	49	50	Reading Railroad	57
13,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bs	95	100	do	57⅛
1,000	Ch. & R. I. Bs	91⅜	400	do	57¾
3,000	Read. R. R. Bs. '86	70⅜	100	do	b30 57¾
40	Bank of New-York	165	20	Mich. Cen. R. R.	93¾
10	Union Bank	114	70	do	62
83	Panama Railroad	94½	100	M. So. & N. I. R. R.	19⅛
150	do	94¾	60	do	19⅜
28	National Bank	106½	100	do	b60 19⅞
10	Merch. Ex. Bank	96	40	M. So. & N. Ia. pa	34½
110	Bank of Commerce	101	20	Ill. Col. & Cin. R. R.	91
43	Am. Ex. Bank	102¾	460	Gal. & Chicago R. R.	80
12	Bank of America	109	100	do	b30 80¾
18	Shoe & Leather Bank	105	50	do	b60 80⅝
50	Cumb. Coal Co	17⅛	100	Cleve. & T. R. R.	b30 43
100	do	s60 17⅜	1100	do	b3 43
850	do	17⅜	200	do	b60 43¼
100	do	s30 17⅜	100	do	b30 43⅜
20	Penn. Coal Co	71⅞	25	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	69⅜
50	Pac. Mail St. Co	61	50	do	69⅝
523	do	60	50	do	69¾
100	do	s10 60	175	La C. Mil. R. R.	10⅜
50	do	b8 60	200	do	s30 10⅛
2372	Del. & Hud. Can. Co	112	50	do	s10 10⅛
100	Hudson R. R. R.	s3 19	53	C. B. & Quincy R. R.	68
100	Harlem Railroad	8¾	100	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	b60 32⅝
160	Harlem R. R. Pref.	18			

SECOND BOARD.

$30,000	Mo. St. 6s	b10 83⅜	200	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	s30 81
10,000	do	s60 83⅜	200	Erie Railroad	23⅝
5,000	do	b3 0 83⅞	100	do	b10 24
1,000	Cal. State 7s '70..	79	600	do	24
9,000	Brooklyn City 6s	97	5	C. B. & Quin. R. R.	68
2,000	Ill. Cent. RR Bs.	95	100	Reading R. R.	57⅜
10,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s.	88	150	do	57⅝
3,000	E. R. 1st mt. bs.	94⅜	50	Panama R. R.	b30 94½
1,000	do	95	127	do	94⅝
10	Fark Bank	96	150	Cleve. & To. R. R.	s10 43
200	Penn. Coal Co	71	50	do	s3 43
10	Cum. Coal Co	17⅞	100	do	b30 43⅜
350	do	18	200	do	b3 43⅜
100	do	b30 18⅜	100	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	32
120	Pac. M. St. Co	59½	50	La Ce. & M. R. R.	10⅜
50	do	s10 59⅜	100	do	b3 10⅜
50	do	59⅜	20	do	10⅝
175	do	59⅜	100	do	10¾
100	do	s10 59½	400	do	10
100	do	s10 59¾			

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$7,000	Missouri 6s	Int. add. 83½
$1,000	Louisiana 6s	Int. add. 88⅛
$1,000	California 7s	Int. add. 80⅜
$1,000	La Crosse and Mil. R. R. 7s	Int. add. 40½
$2,000	Detroit and Milwaukee R. R. 7s	Int. add. 57⅜
$3,000	Watertown and Madison R. R. 8s	Int. add. 22⅜
$1,000	Terre Haute and Alton R. R. 7s	Int. add. 58
$2,000	Chic, St. Paul & F. du L. 1st m.	Int. add. 29⅜
$1,500	Washington City and Mining Co., 10s. 50. a b'd.	
$1,500	Great W. Coal & Trans. Co., 7s., $1 25 a bond.	
$1,300	Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1856	89¾
$1,400	Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1858	68¼
$5,320	Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1858	65
7	shares Importers' and Traders' Bank	99⅜
5	shares Commonwealth Bank	87¾
37	shares Bank of Commerce	101
5	shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co	90
20	shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co	60
50	shares Cleveland and Toledo R. R.	43⅜
270	shares Brooklyn Gas Light Co. (scrip)	$5 07⅜
230	shares Brooklyn Gas Light Co	$5 05
1000	shares Brooklyn Gas Light Co	$5
10	shares Sixth-avenue R. R.	100
6	shares American Express Co	93⅜
40	shares LaCrosse and Milwaukee R. R.	11⅜
20	shares Pacific Fire Ins. Co	127⅜
49	shares East River Fire Ins. Co	91⅜
25	shares Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co	103⅜
29	shares Mechanics' and Traders' Ins. Co	135⅛

FRIDAY, Feb. 5—P. M.

The steamer *Fulton*, for Havre and Southampton, is the European steamer for Saturday. The mail will not be a large one, as the business done in Exchange, so soon after the direct Cunarder, is moderate. The rates for choice bills continue firm and quite up to the Specie point. On London 109¾@110; on France 5.16¼@5.13¾. The Specie remittance by this opportunity will be